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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Twenty-Eight
Pages

RESULTS OF GENOA A DISAPPOINTMENT TO THE BOLSHEVIKI

Mr. Gibbons Says They Regard
Conference as Attempt to Dis-
credit and Humiliate Them

Appeal to M. Poincaré Against Turkish Outrages

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, July 5
A LETTER signed by many peers, members of Parliament, ecclesiastical dignitaries and other prominent persons, has been sent to Raymond Poincaré, Premier of France, appealing to him on behalf of the Greeks and Armenians of Anatolia. The letter says American evidence proves that the agreement between Ankara and France has not checked the Turkish campaign of extermination against Christians and recalls M. Poincaré's promise of February, 1919, to help Armenian Catholics in Cilicia to "enjoy the benefits of peace and liberty in all security."
It concludes with an appeal to him and France, the "defender of the weak and oppressed, to take the lead in vindicating the claims of justice and in securing liberty and security to persecuted Christian peoples of Asia Minor."

This is the seventeenth of the series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph. D., on the Greek position in Asia Minor. In this article Mr. Gibbons describes the essentially unstable nature of the Bolshevik regime in the small, newly established republics of Georgia, Adjara and other similar ones. He says Nikolai Lenin, if not hopelessly committed to his doctrine, might become a great leader of these peoples.

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, Ph. D.
BATUM, Adjara, May 26 (Special Correspondence)—This is the anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Republic of Georgia, with its federated Republic of Adjara and the other federated republics with whose names I shall not burden readers of the Monitor. For these little republics, whose ostensible independence is a "sop" to the fundamental idea of communism and to the well-known "Fourteen Points," are ruled from Moscow as firmly and as unquestionably as when they were from Petrograd in the days of Tsarist Russia. This fact alone prevents complete anarchy and paralysis of all social and economic life. The peoples of the Caucasus, a prey for two years after the departure of the British army to the chaos of political disintegration, welcome any signs of the returning unity of the Russian Empire. For that reason the regiments of the Red Army (which are, contrary to the reports we have heard, well clothed and fed and remarkably well disciplined) are well received by the mass of Georgians, Adjars, Armenians, and other races of the Caucasus and Transcaucasian provinces of the one-time Romanoff Empire. If Nikolai Lenin were not hopelessly committed by the necessity of holding fast to the fallacious doctrines upon which he has built up his power, he might easily become a great leader of these peoples.

As matters stand, however, it is necessary for Moscow to remain loyal to conceptions of political, economic and social life which the inner group of Soviet leaders realize to be impracticable. The power of the Soviet regime rests upon the propaganda that has been instilled into the boys and girls of the Russian Empire. The generation that has been growing up since 1917 knows no other regime than the present one, and is fanatical in its adherence to the Bolshevik creed. The great majority of the military strength of the Russian and Caucasian Soviets consists of soldiers and secret police still in their teens.

Four Classes of Bolsheviks
The boys obey orders implicitly, and form an army impervious to counter-revolutionary propaganda. The girls are firm in their allegiance to "the cause." The older Bolsheviks fall into four classes: sincere fanatics, who are sufficiently numerous to cause one sometimes to wonder whether there is not something after all in the movement that is good; grafters and criminals, who find in Bolshevism a fertile field for their criminal instincts; the crassly ignorant proletariat of cities and small towns, to whom the opportunity to lord it over those who were their masters and to have high wages and food, where others have neither, appeals to pride and appetites; and terrorized members of the middle and upper classes, who have preferred to join the ranks of the Bolsheviks to avoid prison or starvation or shooting, for their families' sake in most cases rather than for saving their own skins.

The first category does not know any better, the second does not want any better, the third is quiescent as long as fed, and the fourth is quiescent as long as cowed.

The events of the past 10 days have brought about a marked difference in the attitude of the Government (if one can dignify it by that name) to the civilian population and to travelers and foreigners. A fete day or anniversary always makes despots apprehensive of a revolutionary movement.

Anniversary of Independence
Today is celebrated the fourth anniversary of the independence of Georgia, and the local Soviets (there are six of them with equal and uncoordinated authority) fear an uprising. Each Bolshevik official and leader is

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FREE STATE WILL CALL IRISHMEN TO ITS DEFENSE

National Proclamation to Be
Issued Tomorrow—Stronghold
of Rebels in Flames

Speakers at National Education Association Meetings Today

DUBLIN, July 5 (By The Associated Press)—It is learned on excellent authority, says the press association this afternoon, that the Irish Provisional Government intends to issue a national call to arms tomorrow.
The government's decision to issue the call, it was understood, was made in response to offers of assistance from many sources.
Following continual Free State attacks, the rebel stronghold in the Sackville Street buildings, which broke into flames at about noon, were being surrounded by the irregular troops. The Hammam Hotel has been completely destroyed by flames and explosions. The last men in the Gresham Hotel, five in number, have surrendered. Irregulars are still holding out in the Granville Hotel, firing from the windows, although surrounded by flames.
After the Hammam Hotel had been destroyed, says The Evening News account of the surrender, a man with a white flag appeared on the roof of the Gresham. "Cease firing" was sounded, and armored cars which were preparing to dash across the street were held back. A consultation between Free State officers and insurgent leaders then began, while prisoners taken by the Nationals were being driven away in lorries.
It is not known if Eamon de Valera and the other Republican leaders are with the garrison.

Situation in Donegal
Another big fight is believed to be imminent in County Donegal. A large number of irregulars are concentrating at Glenveagh Castle, which is surrounded by forests and well situated for defensive purposes. It is estimated 500 Republicans are there. They have installed the wireless outfit captured from the British station on the Donegal coast and have commandeered and fortified many of the farmhouses in the vicinity. All the approaches are reported to have been mined.

Free State troops are gathering in force for an attack on the castle. Art O'Brien, former representative of the Dail Eireann in London, and Sean O'Kelly, who used to represent the Dail in Paris, were both arrested last evening, it was announced today.

Irregulars Not Expected to Hold Out Much Longer
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 5—Authorities here now take a more hopeful view of the Irish situation and it is not expected that the irregulars will hold out much longer in Dublin though doubt is still expressed as to the position in the country districts. Mr. Cogan, it seems, will not interfere with Mr. de Valera's escape, as this leader still has so much influence that his arrest would be an embarrassment to the Free State.

News that the Free State troops have recovered the possession of Drogheda is important as this was the principal center where irregulars had previously had success. Soviet activities of Cathal O'Shannon are again reported in Cork and Kerry, and the Mallow railway junction is in Soviet hands, but I. W. W. emissaries have been cleared out of the houses which they had seized in Dublin. It is not clear how deep this communistic movement goes.

Now that the prospects of the Free State's recovering military control are improving, the question is beginning to be asked, what will come afterward. The Dail, as constituted at present, should be able to pass the constitution, though complications may arise if the independents should follow the example of the Irish incoherents in the House of Commons and decline to participate in the proceedings.

One month after the constitution has been passed Ulster must contract out of the Free State, which will again raise the difficult question of the boundary commission. When the Collins-De Valera compact was made, Sir James Craig said that Ulster would

be a free state, but that it would not be a free state if it was not a part of the United Kingdom. He said that Ulster would be a free state if it was a part of the United Kingdom, but that it would not be a free state if it was not a part of the United Kingdom.

Credit for averting a rail strike which threatened to become general among all classes of railroad labor

(Continued on Page 14, Column 4)



Speakers at National Education Association Meetings Today
Top Left—James H. Kelley, Executive Secretary Pennsylvania State Education Association. Top Center—Agnes Samuelson, Clarinda, Iowa, Superintendent of Page County, Iowa, Schools. Top Right—Lee L. Driver, Director Bureau of Rural Education, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Bottom Left—George A. Works, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Bottom Right—Philip E. Carlson, President of Minnesota Education Association

GENERAL RAILROAD STRIKE BELIEVED TO BE AVERTED

Despite Officials' Decision Some Track Men Join Walk-out, While Other "Sympathizers" Return to Work

CHICAGO, July 5 (By The Associated Press)—Striking railway shopmen, who walked out in answer to the nation-wide call from the headquarters of the six shop crafts unions here last Saturday, were reported drifting back to work today in groups of uncertain numbers.
Today was considered the turning point in the strike of the 350,000 to 400,000 workers. Although responding generally to the call last Saturday, railroad officials insisted that many of the defections were due to the desire of the men to take a holiday over the Fourth of July.

Local union reports to the office of B. M. Jewell, head of the shopmen, reiterated the union assertion that the strike was 100 per cent effective at all points reporting.
Maintenance of way men, despite the decision of that union's executive council here last night to postpone strike action for the present, also were reported to be joining the walk-out. Such reports reached Mr. Jewell's headquarters and were confirmed by news dispatches.
Freight handlers, clerks and stationery firemen and others joined the deserting ranks of shopmen at various points, although fully as many shops reported that men were returning to work today. The railroads generally were advertising for new men to take the strikers' places and some roads are completing arrangements to handle their repairs at outside shops.

Both Sides Claim Gains
Conflicting reports came from the Pennsylvania shops at Pittsburgh, both sides claiming gains today. Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and Baltimore & Ohio shops reported gains. Double pickets were placed about the shops and yards at New York City and heavy picketing continued in Chicago. The Union Pacific, Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul, Georgia Railroad, Burlington, and a dozen other roads, issued strikes setting a final date on which the strikers must return to work or forfeit their seniority rights.
The first reported suspension of service, due to the strike, came from the Chicago & Northwestern, which announced annulment of several short-run trains in northern Illinois.

The first wide rift in railroad strike clouds showed when maintenance of way employees, who include track workers and other common labor, definitely abandoned the idea of a walkout at this time.

Credit for averting a rail strike which threatened to become general among all classes of railroad labor

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

ENFORCE DRY LAW, SAYS MR. HARDING

President Declares 18th Amendment Will of America and Must Be Sustained

MARION, O., July 5 (By The Associated Press)—With an emphatic declaration that the Constitution and laws sponsored by the majority must be enforced, President Harding addressed his "friends and neighbors" who assembled at the fair grounds here yesterday to celebrate his homecoming, declared that "menaces do arise," which must be suppressed by the Government pending their effacement by public opinion.

Coupled with this assertion was the prediction that "America will go on" and that the "fundamentals of the Republic and all its liberties will be preserved."
During his address the President touched on prohibition, discussed the right of "a free America" not only to labor "without any others leave," but "to bargain collectively," and reviewed the history of Marion which is celebrating its one hundredth birthday anniversary.

The President mentioned the Eighteenth Amendment in connection with his advocacy of strict law enforcement.

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LORD ROBERT CECIL HAS PLAN TO STOP NATIONS GOING TO WAR

Proposes Treaty Looking to General Disarmament—Seeks to Guard Nations Against Aggression

By Special Cable
PARIS, July 5—The mixed commission of the League of Nations on Monday again considered the plan of Lord Escher relative to disarmament. It was understood that the problem would be relegated to a future sitting. The French delegates, with René Viviani, the chief delegate, considered the moment premature. Indeed there has been a strange secrecy about the Escher plan, which was never given out officially.

To this scheme must now be added the proposal of a general treaty made by Lord Robert Cecil. Lord Robert intends to supplement the Escher propositions. He points out that no nation is likely to disarm in the sense suggested, unless it is guaranteed against aggression. A comprehensive pact is the corollary of disarmament; therefore, he brings forward a draft treaty which he hopes the European nations will sign, giving each other promises of help and making a large army in each country unnecessary. The guiding motive is that if one country is attacked, all the other countries should

FREEDOM FROM POLITICS IS DECLARED ESSENTIAL TO RURAL SCHOOL SYSTEM

School Fund Urged
From Allied Debts

Andover, Mass., July 5.
THE allied debt to the United States should be made a permanent trust fund to be administered for the education of the children of all peoples, so far as it could be applied, Dr. John Huston Finley of New York said in an address before the Unitarian Pastors' Institute here last night.
Dr. Finley made the proposal, he said, on the fundamental thought that "the work of a whole owed something to the children who have no fair chance in it, because of what those upon whom they are dependent have sacrificed for the good of the world as a whole." Such a trust, he declared, would be the greatest foundation for the salvation of earth for the salvation of civilization.
He suggested that the money be applied to giving elementary school education to 10,000,000 children a year, to the building of schoolhouses where none otherwise could be erected for a generation and the purchase of books.

W. B. OWEN TO BE ASSOCIATION HEAD

Chicago Educator Will Succeed
Miss Charl Ormond Williams
as Its President

William B. Owen, president of the Chicago Normal College, Chicago, Ill., and chairman of the committee on sources of revenue of the National Education Association, today was nominated for president of the association for the ensuing year at a meeting of the nominating committee. Mr. Owen also is a member of the National Council of Education, composed of 120 educational leaders in the United States. In this body he is a member of the committee on membership.

Election of officers, however, will not be held until Friday morning at 9 o'clock at the third business session of the representative assembly, to be held in Loew's State Theater, Massachusetts Avenue, near Huntington Avenue.

Miss Cornelia S. Adair of Richmond, Va., treasurer of the association, was nominated for another term. Twelve new vice-presidents were nominated by the committee, none of those now holding that office being nominated for another year.

Others nominated for vice-presidents this morning were: Miss Minnie J. Nielson, state superintendent of public instruction of North Dakota; H. W. Dodd, city superintendent, Allentown, Pa.; Robert H. Wright, president of the East Carolina Teachers' Training School, Greenville, N. C.; and now National Education Association state director for North Carolina; Dr. W. F. Geiger, superintendent of the city schools, Tacoma, Wash.; Dr. C. N. Jensen, state superintendent of public instruction of Utah; Miss Mary McKimmon, principal of Pierce School, Brookline, Mass., president of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation and now National Education Association state director for Massachusetts; Dr. John W. Abercrombie, state superintendent of education of Alabama; Miss Mary E. Lawler, principal of School No. 12, Patterson, N. J.; and president of the department of elementary education of the National Education Association; Clarence H. Dempsey, state superintendent of education of Vermont; Uel W. Lamkin, president of Northwestern Teachers'

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Tenure of Office Proves
Problem to Workers in
Country Districts

BANNERS PRESENTED IN MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Salaries and Pensions Are Discussed in Reports of Various Committees

Fundamental problems in rural education were discussed in the first business session of the representative assembly of the National Education Association convention today in Mechanics Building. This general meeting is but one of 28 departmental sessions dealing, in separate conference, with questions on rural education. Special reference was made at the business assembly to the qualifications of county superintendents, upon whose shoulders, the speakers said, rest in large part the responsibilities for the upbuilding of neglected country districts.

Need of superior training, experience and a freedom from political influences were emphasized to give the dignity to rural schools now so generally accorded those in the large cities. The discussion was led by Lee L. Driver, director of rural education, Harrisburg, Pa., and by John F. Sims, president of the State Normal School, Stevens Point, Wis.

Committee Reports Read
Reports of the committees on salaries, tenure and pensions were made by Myra L. Snow, former president of the Grade Teachers Club, Seattle, Wash., chairman of the general committee, Miss Sally Hill of Denver, Col., speaking in place of Harlan Updegraff, professor of education administration, University of Pennsylvania; Philip E. Carlson, president of the Minnesota Education Association, and Mr. Sims.

Resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote urging every state organization to work for pension system according to the outline given by the committee on pensions, which indicated cogent reasons why the teachers of the Nation must receive this recognition. Objection was voiced by Miss Margaret Haley of Chicago, Ill., to the proposal for the segregation of the committees on salaries, tenure and pensions into three independent committees, but the motion to do so carried almost unanimously.

Seats 806 Delegates
The sub-committee on credentials reported 806 accredited delegates seated, with late arrivals expected to increase this number considerably.

The report of the joint advisory committee of the National Association and the American Legion was given by Henry J. Ryan, chairman of the Legion's educational committee, Indianapolis, Ind.

Presentation of banners to Utah for the largest per cent of teachers recruited to the ranks of the association during the year, to Wyoming for largest membership in any state organization and to Hawaii for general activity in education was made by Miss Charl Ormond Williams, president.

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EGYPTIAN FAIRPLAY MUCH DOUBTED BY BRITISH OFFICIALS

Europeans Being Discharged
Without Reference to Con-
tracts—Indemnities Claimed

By Special Cable

ALEXANDRIA, July 5.—The paramount interest today in Egypt is the question of the employment of foreign officials especially British. It is undoubted that the majority of the intelligentsia demand the quick withdrawal of all foreign influence. Nineteen temporary European officials engaged in the Irrigation Department and who are under contracts varying up to five years in duration have been given one month's notice to quit and this mainly for political purposes although ostensibly the reason given is that of economy. No Egyptians in the Irrigation Department have been dismissed. Rather have Egyptians replaced several Europeans, proving that the plea of economy was equivocal.

The Government's section is intensely resented by Europeans generally as precipitate, unjust, and unwise. While economy is necessary, the development of the various irrigation projects is essential to the future of the country to provide for the natural expansion of the most densely populated country in the world. Already the Italian and French officials are appealing to their governments, and undoubtedly the claims for compensations for broken contracts will be considerable. The Egyptians who are qualified to replace Europeans are few and generally lack efficiency.

Scheme for Compensation

No decision has yet been taken regarding a permanent foreign staff on which the British shall preponderate. Abdel Khalek Sarwat Pasha, Minister of the Interior, recommends the submitting of a compensation scheme to the Egyptian Parliament, though so far as can be seen no elections are likely before the fall, and to deal with individual cases as they come up on their merits. Viscount Allenby evidently supports the recommendations to deal with each case on its merits and has offered to act as an intermediary on behalf of the applicants. While Lord Allenby's fairness is unquestioned, British officials have through their association indicated that they do not recommend the acceptance of the offer, as each individual must prove the prejudice he will suffer by his retirement or dismissal without any common basis of estimating the damages.

British Deserve Support

The British Foreign Office has so far shown little consideration for the individual's interests of the officials who strongly object to the possibility of being used as political pawns. The British undoubtedly deserve strong support, and they have considerable justification in questioning the Egyptians' sense of fair play and liberality. As an instance of this is the case of the official, Mr. Browne, who was murdered as a result of politics on Feb. 18. His wife has only just been granted an indemnity of \$10,000 by the Egyptian Government and only after great pressure being brought to bear by the British Resident. The indemnity in the Cave murder case is still undecided. At the present time British officials are experiencing great difficulty through the interference with their credits and the transfer of personnel, there being a general incoherence of policy on the part of the Government.

The behavior of the Government since the régime of independence beginning in March last shows instances of inexperience and incapacity, which are typical of the ignorant pomposity and cunning of many of the Egyptian officials. Native official circles are again seething with personal intrigues, and the shuffling of posts is apparently one of the most important occupations, all of which shakes confidence in the Government.

The total amount of indemnities to British officials is reported to be between \$4,000,000 and \$8,000,000, but naturally all this amount is not required immediately. That there will be considerable opposition to the amount of the indemnities is certain, but the Egyptians forget that the enhanced value of the country during the British Administration equals hundreds of millions of pounds due almost entirely to the security brought about by the British occupation and European finances and industry. The fellahen and intelligentsia contributed practically nothing to the country's enhancement, yet resent the indemnifying of those who are largely responsible for its present prosperity. Europe, and especially Great Britain should now insist on ample guarantees that Egypt will be safeguarded from retrogression, by which the Near East is affected and the vast investments consequently depreciated. Any guarantees will be worthless without the stipulation for the retention of high executive European officials for several years to come.

No useful purpose is served by ignoring the present danger to the demands of the Anglophobe intelligentsia, but this does not include the fellahen who would be pleased to retain the past Anglo-Egyptian Administration through which they have been more prosperous.

SAN FRANCISCO AFTER ANOTHER CONVENTION

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Strong sentiment has been found among the chiefs of the Republican Party in favor of San Francisco as the scene of the 1924 national convention, according to word received from Robert L. Webb, executive secretary of the San Francisco Convention League, who is in the east.

Reports that the Democratic convention delegates who nominated James M. Cox here in 1920, had been entertained very satisfactorily were said to be influencing the Republicans.

SEN. LADD LAUDS MR. FRAZIER AS PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN

Senator From North Dakota Says Farm Bloc Will Gain in Him a Powerful Statesman and Politician

WASHINGTON, July 5 (Special Correspondence).—"With the coming of Lynn J. Frazier, North Dakota sends to the Senate a thoroughly progressive Republican of the modern school," comments Edwin F. Ladd, Nonpartisan League colleague of Porter J. McCumber, the representative of the Old Guard and chairman of the Senate's Finance Committee who has gone down to defeat for renomination.

"Frazier is a man who has gained and holds the confidence of the common people of the State as few men can do, a man thoroughly trained and seasoned in administrative affairs and who, I predict, because of his wide acquaintance with the needs of the farmers and laborers of the entire country, will exert a strong influence for good legislation through the agricultural bloc of which I feel he will become not only a valued member but an ardent worker for just legislation in the interest of all our people. When one studies the kind of progressive legislation Mr. Frazier has not only stood for, but which under his guidance was written into laws of his state, his sympathies and humane interest in his fellow men are clearly indicated."

Among those, Senator Ladd said, may be mentioned the following:

- The reduction of the spread between prices paid to consumers and the prices charged to farmers.
- The rural credits law.
- Exemption of farm improvements from taxation.

Exemption of small city homes from taxation.

- Redistribution of taxes more in accordance with the privileges enjoyed and ability to pay.
- Encouragement of improvements and discouragement of speculation.
- Simplified court procedure.
- Equitable assessments of property for taxation.

Thirty days' notice before mortgage foreclosure.

A soldier's compensation law, the first and most liberal enacted by any state.

Lowest draft cost per soldier, lowest of any state in the Union.

Workmen's compensation law, most liberal of any state.

Beneficial and just labor laws.

Women's suffrage, giving to all women the right of the ballot.

Eight hour day and minimum wage for women.

Stringent regulations as to employment of minors.

Bank deposits guaranteed.

Better grain grades based on milling and baking values of the wheat.

Payments to farmers for dockage or return of dockage on grain to farmers to be used as seed for animals.

State-owned bank whereby the funds of all the people are made available to finance the activities of all the people.

Hail insurance at cost.

Fire insurance on public buildings at cost.

State bonding of public officials at cost.

A law providing for the recall of public officials.

Right of free speech, free assembly, and encouragement of co-operation and betterment of marketing conditions.

A law requiring a full line of repairs for machinery sold within the state.

LEADER PREDICTS ZIONISTS' SUCCESS

Nahum Sokolow Enthusiastic
Over Outlook for Homeland

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 5.—Confident that the British mandate over Palestine will be registered by the League of Nations, Nahum Sokolow, chairman of the World Zionist organization, left New York yesterday on the Aquitania, convinced of the interest of the American people in the aspirations of the Jews, and that American Jewry was prepared to assist with all means in rebuilding a national homeland.

"I am confident that certain objections can and will be removed," said Mr. Sokolow, and that we shall demonstrate in practice that the reconstruction of the Jewish homeland in Palestine will bring benefit to the Arab population of that land, as well as to the Jews and will, moreover, in a larger and real sense benefit the whole of mankind.

"The proofs of the sympathy and friendship of which I have been the recipient, as leader of the Zionist delegation during my present visit, have been overwhelming, and have convinced me fully that the American people are genuinely interested in the aspirations of Jews all over the world to rebuild their national homeland. I have also become fully convinced that American Jewry is prepared to assist with all means at its disposal to achieve this aim."

TOURIST SYSTEM AVOIDS CHAUFFEUR

Chattanooga Home of Novel
Motor Enterprise

CHATTANOOGA, July 1 (Special Correspondence).—A unique phase of automobile transportation development is the "U-Drive-It System," which incorporated recently in Tennessee, with authorized capitalization of \$1,000,000. The kernel of the system is supplying to traveling salesmen, tourists, and any others who desire automobile transportation without the expense or annoyance of a chauffeur, a car which the customer can drive himself.

Fords exclusively are used by the company, which so far have been installed in Chattanooga, Atlanta, Macon, Ga.; Columbus, Ga.; Columbia, S. C.; Spartanburg, S. C., and Nashville, Tenn.

The modus operandi varies a little in the cities but in general is this: the company insures its cars. It does not require deposits, or the like, from customers. Charges are based on mileage, averaging 20 cents a mile, and are computed from speedometer readings. If the customer parks his car he does not have to pay for the time it is not in motion. In some cities trucks also are rented on a similar plan.

The system has established general headquarters in Chattanooga, and expects to expand to many other cities shortly. Its officers claim that large profits arise from it, instancing a branch here, which, with investment of \$4000, cleared \$475 one month, after liberal write-off for depreciation, overhead, etc. The name has been licensed.

NEW JERSEY PLANNING BIG ROAD PROGRAM

TRENTON, N. J., June 29 (Special Correspondence).—A \$40,000,000 construction program has been announced by the Good Roads Association of New Jersey, which expects to improve the roads of the northern part of the State to allow the development of an extensive system of motor transportation.

The program will be pushed forward as a political issue in the November elections in an effort to have the plan adopted. Unless the Legislature passes a road building bill this year, it is believed that two or three years will be wasted. Already the association has won the support of a number of legislators and is looking for the adoption of their program for road building. The association desires 200,000 members.

BOLT THREATENS TARIFF MEASURE

Senator Lenroot Warns He Will
Oppose Bill if High Duties
Are Not Modified

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Majority leaders in charge of the Administration Tariff Bill were warned today in the Senate by Irvine L. Lenroot (R., Wis.), a leader of the Progressive group, unless some of the high duties proposed in the bill were "brought down to within reason" he would reserve the right to vote against the measure.

Senator Lenroot's announcement came at the close of an address opposing the duty of 12 cents a pound on unshelled almonds, which he declared to be unjust.

"If such rates as this are to be voted in this bill to any great extent I want to say that I will not vote for it," said Senator Lenroot.

The Wisconsin Senator said he was in favor of protection, but added that he had "no sympathy with the system that seems to prevail here that if the interests of a person in a Senator's state demand exorbitant duties that Senator can go and ask for and receive those duties."

Hiram W. Johnson (R.), from California, in a fiery reply to the Wisconsin Senator, declared he was casting his vote as between the almonds and candy manufacturers who were making 300 per cent profits and fighting the rate on almonds.

The California Senator said he had seen Senator Lenroot "sit here day after day and vote for ad valorem duties higher than the ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate on almonds."

Senator Lenroot declared that the candy manufacturers were not making any such profits stating that an inquiry he had made last year in connection with the tax revision law showed that their profits were only 10 per cent.

An amendment by David I. Walsh (D., Massachusetts), to make the rate 6 cents a pound, was rejected 41 to 17. A committee amendment carrying a 15 cents a pound rate on almonds finally was approved, 39 to 18. Two Republicans, Mr. La Follette and Mr. Lenroot, voted against it.

PROMINENT AMERICAN RECEIVED BY ROYALTY

TOKIO, July 5 (By The Associated Press).—Japanese Royalty today received the American Secretary of the Navy, Edwin Denby, the visiting members of the Annapolis class of 1881 and their wives in an audience at the Imperial Palace.

The audience was quite formal. After the imperial audience, members of the Denby party were entertained at luncheon by Baron Shimppei Goto, Mayor of Tokyo.

Mayor Goto's luncheon was largely attended. Besides members of the American Embassy, Premier Kato, Tokyo aldermen and many business men were present. The Mayor said that at Washington the naval officers, who many times had been thanked for their deeds of valor, gave of their knowledge and sacrificed something of their profession, to promote brotherhood and to further the welfare of mankind.

Secretary Denby thanked the people of Tokyo for the warmth of their welcome.

OFFICIAL TO STOP SUNDAY BALL GAMES

CONCORD, N. H., July 5 (Special).—Controversy over the Sunday baseball games inaugurated in Concord last Sunday has resulted in a statement by the county solicitor, Herbert H. Rainey, that he will endeavor to prevent such games in the future.

The county solicitor says it is a violation of state law to have baseball games on Sunday. He also objects to aerial exhibitions such as have been shown at Contoosick Park, near here, on Sundays. No steps to prohibit Sunday golf have been taken.

LABOR SUPPORTS GERMAN REPUBLIC

Impressive Demonstrations Are
Held in Berlin and Through
the Provinces

By Special Cable

BERLIN, July 5.—German labor made it clear yesterday by imposing demonstrations held in Berlin and in hundreds of lesser centers that it will not tolerate any attempt to overturn the Republic and to substitute a monarchist government. The number of people who demonstrated in Berlin is estimated at 730,000, and at Frankfurt, Hamburg and Leipzig the manifestations, if smaller, were equally imposing. The German working class discipline resisted the appeals of the Communists to "do something" and all the vast meetings passed off without any unfortunate incident. In Berlin the only incident of a good taste was the hanging of the effigy of Field Marshal Hindenburg.

Monarchists Denounced

As if to give warning to the wealthier class suspected of a readiness to have back the Hohenzollerns, the central point of the demonstration was outside the Kaiser William Memorial Church in Berlin's most fashionable district. Thousands of banners on which figured inscriptions denouncing the monarchists and calling on the people to rally to the Republic were carried in the procession.

Throughout Germany a strike was declared for the afternoon to enable workers to take part in demonstrations which, while really a confession of faith in the republican system and ideals, were technically held to support the "protection of the Republic" which the government proposes to present in the Reichstag today.

Bomb Is Exploded

It now seems likely that the necessary two-thirds majority will be found for the measure today. The federal council has already voted by an adequate majority in favor of the measure, one of the principal clauses of which threatens with banishment all members of the former German reigning houses who take part in anti-republican propaganda.

The latest news from Munich represents the situation there as giving no cause for anxiety. Isolated incidents continue to reflect an excited state of public feeling, notably at Mannheim where a bomb explosion which destroyed the headquarters of local trade unions was represented as having been caused by monarchist agents.

LLOYD TRIES TO ACT AS AMERICAN AGENT

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 5.—The report that a tentative contract has been arranged between the United States Shipping Board and the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, whereby the latter is to act as the agent for the United States line in German ports was verified today. Details of the contract have been cabled to Albert D. Lasker chairman, for the approval of the board.

This contract was arranged at Bremen between William J. Love, vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; T. H. Rosbottom, general manager of the United States Line, and by representatives of the operating managers of the line in conference with German ship officials. It is understood in New York to mean the continuation of the agreement that was first made by the United States Mail Line, which the United States Line succeeded. Changes in the new contract are said to include a different form of compensation and a more favorable division for the American company of the third-class passenger business.

JAPAN CUTS ARMY BY OVER 20 PER CENT

TOKIO, July 5 (By The Associated Press).—In line with Admiral Kato's initial pledge of military retrenchment and administrative economy, sharp cuts in the army program were announced yesterday, a day after the approval of a naval schedule which lopped off 12,395 tons from former plans.

Reorganization plans providing a reduction of the army by \$6,000,000, or a cut of more than 20 per cent, were proposed by the War Office and approved by the Cabinet.

OHIO EDITOR IS HEAD OF AMATEUR PRESS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 5.—William J. Dowdell, editor of the Cleveland, O. Press, was inducted as president of the National Amateur Press Association this morning, at the final business session of the convention, held at the Hotel Webster. The four-day sessions of the forty-seventh annual convention began Sunday afternoon and will close at midnight with an Auld Lang Syne meeting at the hotel.

Mr. Dowdell succeeds Mrs. E. Dorothy Houtain of Brooklyn, N. Y., as president. Other officers installed were: Clyde G. Townsend, of Pontiac, Mich., first vice-president; Elgie Andriole, of Monessen, Pa., second vice-president; William T. Harrington of Vermillion, S. D., treasurer and Wesley Porter of Fresno, Cal., secretary.

BRITISH AIRMEN ARRIVE AT ATHENS

By Special Cable

ATHENS, July 5.—Major W. T. Blake arrived at 3:30 yesterday afternoon and landed at the Tatol airfield, where a numerous committee of journalists and aviators, together with Admiral Vlachopoulos welcomed him enthusiastically.

Major Blake expressed his favorable impression of the good condition of the equipment of the Greek aviation instalment at Tatol.

FIGHT TO OUST MR. NEWBERRY FROM SENATE TO BE RENEWED

Defeat of His Stanchest Supporters Likely to Wipe Out
His Previous Small Margin of Security

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Truman H. Newberry's days in the Senate are believed to be numbered. One by one his stanchest supporters are being carried to defeat in the progressive side that is sweeping the Senatorial primaries until today the Michigan Senator's hold on his seat has been reduced to the margin of a single vote. Such has been the effect of the recent defeat of Senator Porter J. McCumber for renomination in the North Dakota primaries.

By a vote of 45 to 40, Mr. Newberry was permitted to retain his seat in the Senate after a fight rivaling that against William H. Lorimer of Illinois. Like the Lorimer fight, this effort at unsettling the Senate to re-open next session and the loss of each Newberry vote makes it that much surer.

The defeat of Mr. McCumber, following that of Harry S. New (R.), Senator from Indiana, another of the Newberry supporters, and the nomination of a solid block of anti-Newberry candidates in these states is sufficient to change this vote in the next Senate to 43 to 42, even if the onward rush of progressivism is halted.

It is apparent that Newberryism is an issue that his supporters will have to meet in practically every campaign in which they are involved. Four of the men who voted to keep Mr. Newberry in the Senate already have faced the voters in the primaries. Mr. New and Mr. McCumber have been soundly defeated. The fate of Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota and Frederick Hale of Maine will not be decided until November.

Nine More to Face Voters

But there are nine other Republican allies of Mr. Newberry who have yet to face primary elections. These are William M. Calder of New York, T. C. Selman du Pont of Delaware, Joseph I. France of Maryland, Joseph H. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, George F. McGee of Connecticut, Carroll S. Page of Vermont, Miles Polinder of Washington and Charles E. Townsend of Michigan. The defeat of any one of these would turn the score of the vote.

When the fight to oust Mr. Newberry proved unsuccessful, Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wis-

consin, served notice on the Senate that he would move again next session to vote to unseat the accused Michigan Senator. So far as Mr. La Follette is concerned, that threat holds good today. Considering the events that have transpired since then, it is becoming more and more probable that Mr. Newberry's hold on his seat eventually will be broken.

Opposition Forces Strengthened

Thus far, the seat of only one Senator who voted to oust Mr. Newberry has been contested. This was in the case of the Iowa primary to elect a successor to William S. Kenyon, retired. Smith W. Brookhart, the successful nominee, is pledged to stand by in the anti-Newberry forces. What is more, if elected, he will probably play an important part in bringing Mr. Newberry to trial a second time before the Senate.

Of the nine senators yet to stand the primary test, Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Townsend are making the fight of their political lives for reelection. If Mr. Townsend is defeated in Michigan by Representative Patrick H. Kelley, the effect of his fall would be disastrous upon the Newberry forces. In Michigan, Newberryism is the main issue of the campaign. When Mr. Newberry was defending his right to his seat in the Senate, one of the chief arguments that helped to save him was that the Michigan electorate had elected him after his lavish campaign expenditures had become known from coast to coast.

Mr. Kelley Likely to Win

The nomination of Mr. Kelley, which is considered probably in Washington and in Michigan, is declared, will not only turn what may prove to be the crucial vote against Mr. Newberry, but, what is more important, will be taken by the Senate as a whole as an expression of the will of the voters of Michigan.

The election of any considerable number of new Republicans to the Senate would make it impossible to keep the Newberry issue down next session. In California, it is giving Hiram W. Johnson uneasy moments, although Mr. Johnson was on a train en route to Washington when the vote was taken. That appears to be the rub. Californians, who are strong for the anti-Newberry forces, are asking Mr. Johnson how it happened his train was just one or two hours too late. Mr. Johnson is having difficulty in explaining gracefully.

SUIT THREATENED ON DYE PATENTS

Chemical Foundation Faces Ac-
tion for Alien Property

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Formal demand will be made by Thomas W. Miller, Alien Property Custodian, this week, on the chemical foundation for the return to the custodian of all formerly alien-owned patents now controlled by the foundation, Mr. Miller announced today.

Mr. Miller said that in event of refusal to turn over the patents as has been indicated by Francis P. Garvan, head of the foundation, a suit in equity immediately would be filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in conformity with President Harding's instructions.

Mr. Miller declined to disclose the basis on which the demand will be made, but by other officials it was ascertained that in suits of the kind either allegations of fraud or "insufficient considerations" in the amount of money paid by the foundation for the patents might be made the basis.

If the Government is successful in obtaining the patents, some 4600 in number, the effect will be, Mr. Miller said, to place them in the same category with all other alien property now controlled by the alien property custodian, awaiting disposition by Congress.

The alien property custodian, he said, has full authority under the law to license the patents to American concerns. Mr. Miller declined, however, to say what the Government's policy would be with respect to the chemical and dye patents.

SCHOOL PRINCIPAL RESIGNED

BUCKFIELD, Me., July 5.—(Special).—Leon E. Cash, former principal of Buckfield High School, and for several years superintendent of schools at Buckfield, Hebron, Sumner and Hartford, has resigned the latter office and will become principal of the Collinsville (Conn.) High School. He is a native of Oxford, Me., and an alumnus of Bates College. He has taken a very active part in community affairs here. He is scoutmaster of the Boy Scouts of Buckfield and Richmondville.

LONDON OBSERVES FOURTH OF JULY

Stars and Stripes Everywhere
Flown With Union Jack—
Justice Taft Speaks

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 5.—Yesterday's anniversary of the American Declaration of Independence was "American day" in London. Londoners joined throngs of American visitors in the observance of the occasion. The Stars and stripes with the Union Jack were flown everywhere on hotels, clubs and in shop windows. Special celebrations were held in many homes and in all the larger hotels.

Most important was the reception by George Harvey, Ambassador to the court of St. James, to William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, attended by members of the Government, diplomats, society leaders, and prominent Americans living in London. Among the guests were Sir Auckland Geddes and Lady Geddes. In the evening Mr. Taft was the honor guest at a dinner of the American Society, at which Mr. Harvey presided. Mr. Taft was enthusiastically received and loudly cheered when he said, "From our British friends we derived our representative form of government and our guarantee of liberty. It is natural the people should look toward us another, and it is of the utmost importance that they should stand together for the good things of the world."

Englishmen ought presumably to spend July 4 in sackcloth and ashes. Instead, the day seems destined to become a national fête on this side of the Atlantic. At yesterday's official reception a heavy proportion of the 4000 visitors were Britishers. Last night a former President and an Ambassador of the United States, presiding over a function held to mark a British defeat, sat flanked on one side by the First Lord of the Admiralty and on the other by the Secretary of State for War. At all the 32 tables Britishers joined with their American friends in celebration.

Well might continental visitors have been baffled by the seeming incongruity of the situation. The truth is, of course, that the defeat of the British armies in America represented a victory for the ideals which are not only the common heritage and ambition of both nations, but which the British are, in no small measure, taking Independence Day unto themselves.

The evening's speeches naturally reflected the prevailing attitude. Ambassador Harvey was at the top of his form.

The British Minister took up the plea. Becoming earnest he claimed if war was the price of freedom England and America had paid it to the full.

Chief Justice Taft was received with wild enthusiasm. He indulged in his share of leg-pulling, mostly at the expense of Ambassador Harvey, but while the former president exudes merriment through his speeches the soft character of the man penetrates it all. Last night he sent his audience away once more deeply impressed with the noble mission awaiting both nations.

MORE OFFICE SEEKERS APPEAR

Nomination papers for various offices come into the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts daily. Papers filed today were: John G. Tilden, Republican Representative from the Twenty-first Middlesex district; Frank L. Crawford, Democrat, Representative from the Fourteenth Suffolk district; Arthur E. Littlefield, Republican Representative from the Fifth Hampden district; Charles F. Sefton, Democrat, Representative from the Fifteenth Suffolk district; Patrick J. O'Donnell, Democrat, Representative from the Ninth Suffolk district.

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ASSASSINATIONS IN EUROPE WEAKEN FORCE OF ANARCHY

Irish and German People Rally
to Law and Order, Following
Murder Outbreak

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 5.—As events have gone since the assassinations in London and Berlin of two of Europe's outstanding figures there is solid ground for the hope of those who believe the forces of disorder in Europe are weakening. These assassinations might have marked the opening of the very floodgates of anarchy. So far they have been followed by a rallying to the side of law and order everywhere, and the outlook at the close of the week was not unpromising. The most encouraging sign of all is that Ireland has shown herself capable of rising in revolt against the condition of affairs which would destroy her hopes and throw her back into disorder through some unforeseen catastrophe like the murder of Sir Henry Wilson.

Two Crises Weathered
Ireland, indeed, has so far weathered two crises. The first was the Wilson murder, the second was Winston Churchill's speech. The latter was a particularly able effort, daily reasoned and sane. Everything he said required saying. But the moment of saying it, by one of those mischances which mark Irish history, was, as things turned out, ill-chosen, and played into the hands of Mr. de Valera whose unremitting effort it is to represent the Provisional Government as acting in the name of the British Government's whip.

When Mr. Collins launched his attack on the Four Courts most people in this country thought his action sprang from a British ultimatum, whereas it now appears Mr. Churchill's speech nearly led to postponing that attack. That the Provisional Government had the moral courage not to diverge from the action it believed right by the fear of appearing to act under pressure from the outside, is a very hopeful portent, and shows how much strength and confidence it has drawn from the declaration of the people's will at the recent elections.

Compromises Blamed
If the moment chosen for Mr. Churchill's speech was not the happiest, the Provisional Government was as much to blame as anyone. A long series of weak compromises with Mr. de Valera may be differently viewed in the perspective of history, but as they occurred they first of all diminished confidence in the Provisional Government's judgment, and then in its good faith. Simultaneously they stimulated Republican arrogance and terrorism and conducted in some measure to the Wilson assassination. That murder was denounced by the Provisional Government, and Mr. Collins, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, learns, had informed Mr. Churchill that he was going to undertake the suppression of murder centers in Dublin without waiting for the new Dail's authorization which he had hoped to get before initiating drastic action. He told Mr. Churchill that he had a plan, but did not outline his plan.

Free State Acts
As a matter of fact, the Collins Government had already decided to stamp out the Four Courts menace with all the military forces at its disposal, but Mr. Churchill did not know this or his speech might have been worded differently. As it was, Mr. de Valera and Mr. O'Connor leapt at the opportunity presented of charging Mr. Collins with shooting down his countrymen at the bidding of the English Government. It is a further indication of the new attitude in Ireland that this appeal failed to exercise its usual effect.

Some of those who condemned Mr. Collins' compromising tactics with the instigators of outrages and murder have also condemned his somewhat tentative and tender methods of warfare against them when he was ultimately forced to strike. Here Mr. Collins is on stronger ground. The danger of making martyrs in Ireland is a real one and as Mr. Collins has handled the Four Courts situation Mr. O'Connor and his men have been made neither martyrs nor heroes. How to deal with them as prisoners may be no small problem but the danger of revolution of public feeling to their side has been so far avoided.

Sinn Fein Playing for Time
The danger of a "limited liability" form of warfare, however, is that it gives time for the forces of disorder to dig themselves in elsewhere, and this aspect of the situation is being watched somewhat anxiously by authorities of this country. The only hope of Mr. de Valera, and it may be added, of Catholic O'Shanley and his I. W. W. friends, who have not yet figured in newspaper reports here but who are nevertheless being watched with the closest attention by the British military authorities, is that the Dublin resistance to the national troops may be sufficiently prolonged to enable the country outside to be rallied to the Republican-Bolshevik cause. Latest Irish news makes this unlikely, and the danger is also being drastically dealt with in some parts of the country by the energetic action of General McKee and others.

There are still reports of Republican forces here and there making their way to Dublin, and the issue is yet undecided. Last week's events have, however, rehabilitated British confidence in the Provisional Government, and, it appears, Irish confidence also, and if the Government does not succumb to the temptation to compromise the outlook for Ireland is brighter than ever before.

"Putsch" Not Expected
Similarly in Germany assassination as a political weapon has not had the effect its users intended. For some time there has been much anxiety in well-informed quarters here as to the likelihood of a "Putsch" this summer but that has probably been ruled out by the reaction to the Rathenau murder.

As in Ireland, so in Germany, the

situation is not stable and there are grave elements of danger, but the position is not without hope.

The Reichswehr and the security police are not reliable, especially the former. In nearly all the most important departments of German administration there is a solid mass of "reaction." The republic, in fact, is still a tender plant and its existence is menaced by an elaborate network of open and secret nationalist organizations, inspired by Generals Ludendorff and Hindenburg.

So far working-class organizations have shown their strength effectively upon real threats to the Republic. While the German Republic has not always excited the widespread admiration of the world, its overthrow at the present moment would be disastrous. This is realized in Paris, where lately the press has been much more moderate in its attitude.

There is a growing disposition both in France and in England to make considerable advances to Germany, provided she fairly shoulders her share of the consequences of the war, and to do everything to encourage German democracy as the surest way of countering Monarchist intrigues, of which the former Crown Princess Cecilie is believed here to be the center. So far as France is concerned, part of this accommodating and helpful attitude seems traceable to Raymond Poincaré's fruitful talks in London with British ministers.

BOLSHEVIKI DEMAND ENORMOUS CREDITS

Amount Asked Staggers Delegates—Result of the First Week's Negotiations

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
TH HAGUE, July 5.—The results of the first week's negotiations with the Russians at The Hague is regarded in certain official circles with satisfaction, which is not easy to share without important reservations. It is true that Maxim Litvinoff has been more or less nailed down to business, and the manner in which every attempt to use the conference for propagandist purposes has been stifled in itself a noteworthy achievement, but the facility with which the Bolsheviks have come to heel, while it may be due to a tardy recognition of the real situation in Russia, is at least suspicious. Meeting in turn the three sub-commissions dealing respectively with credits, debts and private property, Mr. Litvinoff has agreed to supply the details, one concerning the amount necessary for Russian reconstruction, two regarding the true financial position of that weird, unbalanced sheet which passes for a budget in Moscow, and three, concerning the recent legislation bearing on the rights of private ownership.

Deputies Staggered by Request
To say that non-Russian delegates were staggered by the request for credits amounting to over \$300,000,000 is to put the case mildly. Second thoughts probably convinced them that Mr. Litvinoff had produced nothing new at all. He has simply resurrected the document prepared for Genoa, for his present figure differs but slightly from the total suggested during the conversations at the Italian Riviera. The amounts thus advanced are, of course, purely hypothetical estimates. They are perfectly meaningless and even the non-Russian commissioner, who piously protested that each item will require the closest examination, was obviously talking with his tongue in his cheek.

But the Russian object is sufficiently clear. The Bolsheviks must have money, if not to save, at least to save themselves, and unless they can get it in important sums there is no inducement for them to recognize their liabilities.

Loan Out of Question
Couple with this theory the facts that a Government loan is out of the question, and that the recourse to private sources will necessarily be limited to financing the exportation of raw materials, and the complexity of the proposition in hand is realized. The conference will continue, and one may hope that by some miraculous display of ingenuity, the chasm which separates Russia from western Europe will be bridged, or perhaps, summing up the situation at this juncture, there is no justification for optimism.

While all these negotiations will undoubtedly assist towards peace, the signs certainly do not point at present to the successful issue of the conference. This opinion it may be remarked is shared by one of the best informed authorities in British diplomacy.

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ENGLAND FACING HONORS SCANDAL

Bestowal of Titles for Financial
Considerations to Be Debated
in British Parliament

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 5.—The question of the sale of British honors which agitated George Washington has once more been raised, if in modified form. George III was accused of the sale of honors for personal ends. Mr. Lloyd George has to meet in but one degree a less damaging allegation, that he has allowed the expansion of the system alleged to have been practiced by his predecessors in office, of selling honors to swell the political party funds. The matter came up in the House of Lords last Thursday and is to be debated in the House of Commons shortly. The House of Lords discussion turned upon the peerage recently conferred upon Sir Joseph Benjamin Robinson, a South African magnate with a past. The Lord Chancellor, Viscount Birkenhead, was put up to defend the Government, but he was obliged to begin with the damaging admission that Mr. Lloyd George had not even consulted his colleagues in the Cabinet before recommending the grant of this particular peerage to Lord George.

Sir Benjamin Robinson, it transpired, had declined the peerage when he heard of the outcry its offer had raised, but this will not prevent the British Government from having a very serious case to meet. The Duke of Northumberland asked but failed to obtain a very reasonable assurance that "no offer of honors in return for financial consideration had been made by or on behalf of the Government within the past year."

Corruption Does Not Arise
Lord Lansdowne declared that while the question of corruption did not arise, there was no doubt there were cases in which it was "idle to pretend that a grant of honors had not been in a sense associated with payments to party or political funds."

Lord Carson was even more explicit when he said that he had more than once in course of his chamber days had to advise on cases which showed "a regular brokerage, however conducted, for purposes of obtaining honors." Various proposals for meeting the situation were made.

Lord Buckmaster suggested that the publication should be required of party funds—Liberal, Conservative and Labor—so that the public might know where the money came from.

Lord Charnwood in this connection has asked and obtained an undertaking from the Government to ascertain and publish information as to the legislation in force in the United States (federal states), also in the British overseas dominions, bearing upon the question of the publication of names of donors to party funds and the amounts of their contributions.

Corruption Does Not Arise
The Canadian Government some time since asked for and obtained a promise from the British Government to desist from conferring honors upon Canadians resident in Canada. This action like that of the United States in altogether declining to have any part to do with titles of honor from the very first grates significance in Great Britain in the light of this week's disclosures in the House of Lords. The system in existence here will take much explaining if Mr. Lloyd George is unable to shake the truth of these disclosures, when he faces his critics on the subject in the coming House of Commons debate. No less than 242 members of the House of Commons have already put their signatures to a motion asking for a select committee on the subject, and there appears to be a possibility that the government may endeavor to get out of its difficulties by agreeing that all honors in future shall be reported upon by a committee of the privy council before they are conferred.

SHIP LINES CONSIDER EXCLUSION OF LIQUOR

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 5.—Some form of decision or recommendation relative to the application of the Eighteenth Amendment to passenger ships flying the American flag is expected in steamship circles shortly. It is announced here. It has become known that several meetings of an executive nature between steamship owners and operators have been held, and that a committee has been asked to formulate a plan to meet the issue.

This committee, it is understood, has been in consultation with a number of leading lawyers, and the question whether the amendment applies to ships on the high seas has been thoroughly looked into. One report circulated in steamship circles was that the question might be put to a

test first by excluding liquor from American ships, and second by the United States Government decreasing that all other vessels entering American ports comply with the same regulations. The latter would not mean, it was stated, simply the closing of the bars within the three-mile limit, but actual and bona fide restrictions during the entire voyage.

CANADIAN COLLEGE PROFESSORS MEET

Schools for Teachers and Inducements to Chinese Are Urged

WINNIPEG, June 19 (Special Correspondence).—Leading educationists in Canada favor the establishment of training schools for teachers in connection with the universities, following the example set by Toronto University and the state universities in the United States, it developed at the annual conference of Canadian university professors held here.

A paper on the subject was read by Dean Pakenham, head of the Ontario College of Education. He said the university now trains students for the church, the courts, the industrial laboratories and even the army. The university cannot shirk responsibility for the schools, whose efficiency is a measure of its own efficiency, he said.

Practically all British universities now recognize their obligation to train teachers, he went on. In the United States, the state universities and some private institutions, numbering about 500 in all, offer four or five-year degree courses for teachers. More liberal support of higher education by the provinces was urged by Dr. H. M. Tory, president of Alberta University, president of the universities' conference. By higher education, he said, the Nation would benefit not only morally, but also materially. Only about one-half of 1 per cent of Canadians obtained a college training today. The increase in production of the higher education of 25 per cent of the boys and girls who graduate from public schools would serve to pay Canada's national debt in 10 years.

"If Canadians do not awaken to the supreme importance of educating the youth of the land," he concluded, "they will not be able to succeed in the fierce competition that we must face in future years. In that success will be won by peoples who are trained, and untrained nations will become hewers of wood and drawers of water."

Dean Adams, of McGill University, Montreal, said there is not one single student born in China now attending a Canadian university, while in contrast to this, there are 2500 in the colleges of the United States. The dean commended the United States policy in remitting the Boxer indemnity of \$1,000,000 a year on condition that the Chinese would devote one-half to the study of education. One-eighth of the Chinese students in the United States are supported by this fund.

The American Government has won the good will of China and is consequently making great commercial strides in that country because of its generous treatment and because students and merchants are allowed to enter the United States without a head tax.

A resolution was carried that a special committee be appointed by the conference to keep the matter of the encouragement of Chinese students before the British Government before the Government. Another committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the British Government urging the advisability of the application of part of the Boxer indemnity to the assistance of Chinese students in universities of the British Empire.

TOWN ACCEPTS GIFTS

MONMOUTH, Me., July 5.—This town, at a special meeting, voted to accept the provisions of the will of Miss Olivia Augusta Welch. The will provides that the income from the sale of certain house lots be placed at interest in the bank until the town considers it advisable to establish a system of hydrants for water supply at Monmouth Center and for completing the highway from South Main street to the Gardiner road. It is stipulated that the new thoroughfare be named Welch avenue in memory of her grandfather, a pioneer at Monmouth Center.

SOLDIERY IN INDIA IS TAMPERED WITH

Sikh's Heavy Punishment—
Frontier Commission Sitting—
Indian Hide Trade

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, July 5.—The Non-Cooperators are continuing their subterranean campaign of tampering with the discipline of the Indian troops, especially with the Sikhs. A fourth serious case of insubordination is reported among the Forty-Fifth Sikhs. The offender insisted upon wearing a black pugger. He refused to attend parades or to wear his uniform. He was sentenced to 14 years of rigorous imprisonment.

The frontier commission after resting for 10 days has resumed the taking of evidence of the unofficial Sikh witnesses in the Punjab. The witnesses are following along the general line of the earlier witnesses. The taking of evidence is now concluded and the commission expects to issue its report in August.

Progress of Bengal Trade

Interesting comparisons are furnished in the annual report of trade in Bengal. In 1920 and 1921 the import of motors was valued at 422 lakhs rupees, the following year the figures being 714 lakhs. The cars imported in 1920-21 numbered 6445, but in the following year there were only 1002. The value of the hosiery imports declined from 6½ lakhs of rupees to 70,000 rupees. Boots and shoes in 1921 were valued at 16½ lakhs and declined to only 3 lakhs in the following year. Haberdashery imported in 1920-21 was valued at 60 lakhs, declining in the following year to 14 lakhs.

The causes of these decreases were, in the first place, the heavy importation of goods and the subsequent rapid collapse; in the second place, the depletion of the stocks during the war; thirdly, extravagance, and fourth, the excessive credits granted by exporters. The present position of trade is undoubtedly sounder than last year, and the vitality of the jute trade, which for some weeks has shown increased signs of revival, is an evidence of the sounder conditions.

Germany and the Hide Trade

Surprise has been created here by the clear proof that Germany is within a measurable distance of the level of its pre-war transactions in the Indian hide trade. This industry is the fifth in value among Indian products. Before the war, a German ring monopolized the shipment of hides and a classification was made in order to suit German tanners. German steamers carried the hides to German ports. After the war the Indian Government made serious efforts to interest British traders, and a duty of 15 per cent was imposed on all hide shipments to foreign countries, a rebate of 10 per cent being granted on hides tanned within the Empire. Home firms were also urged strongly to undertake the tanning of Indian hides. The result has been most disappointing, the home firms showing no interest in Indian hides, and as a consequence, Indian tanning is today practically a failure. The German traders always realize the excellent qualities of Indian hides.

Efficiency in the Indian provincial post offices varies considerably. In Bengal and Assam, the post offices are excellent. In the United Provinces they are disgraceful and no improvement has been manifested for years past. The High Court Judge at Allahabad, in sentencing a postman to imprisonment for theft, declared that the money order office was plainly a sink of corruption, Allahabad and Aligarh being singled out for particular condemnation. "Fraud among the subordinate officers," said the judge, "is so rampant that it is impossible to believe it exists without the connivance of the superior authorities."

VICTORIA MAY CHECK EXPORTS OF LIQUOR

VICTORIA, B. C., June 15 (Special Correspondence).—New Federal liquor regulations, calling for a bond to insure delivery of liquor shipped to a specified place outside Canada, will

have an important effect in reducing the present heavy exportation of liquor from British Columbia to the United States; it is believed. The new regulation will force most liquor shipments to clear for Mexico, exporters declare. Of late it has been customary for warehouse men to take the affidavit of the purchaser that liquor is for export only. This is believed to clear the warehouse men, exporters explain.

Apparently under the new regulation, however, an actual bond, amounting to \$39.20 a case, will have to be furnished. It would be patently impossible to get a clearance from any port of entry to the United States, and provincial legislation forbids liquor sales except through government stores. Mexico therefore appears to be the only place to which liquor can be shipped. The new regulations, which are thought to be the result of negotiations between the Canadian and United States Governments for curbing liquor shipments, have upset liquor exporters' present plans entirely, it is understood.

AMERICANS ISSUE FLIGHT CHALLENGE

Sportsmen to Build Huge Plane
for Globe-Girdling Race

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 5.—American aeronautical engineers and sportsmen have challenged the world to a race around the globe with a plane of 100-passenger capacity costing \$1,000,000. The giant commercial hydroaeroplane, designed to circumnavigate the earth for the advancement of commercial navigation, will be constructed by a group who have associated themselves under the name of American Eagle, with Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, retired, as honorary president. The association says it has no money-making aims and that it is entirely altruistic. The challenge, which was issued over the signature of Rear Admiral Fiske, was cable to the air ministries of the chief nations of the world.

Associated with Rear Admiral Fiske as Capt. Hugo Sundstedt, chief test pilot of the French Air Service in the war, and Dr. Charles W. Burrows, Charles H. Day, E. A. Robertson, Duval LaChapelle, Frederick Charavay, I. S. Kaufman, Joshua Ward, I. E. Glover, and James H. Steenson, naval and military engineers.

Cyril O. Assmus, secretary of the American Eagle, said that the project had been thought out by a large group of American engineers of international celebrity, who believed that the era of commercial aerial navigation on a big scale is at hand.

Details for financing and building have been completed. The flight will be carried out regardless of whether or not the other countries invited to participate accept the challenge which, said Mr. Assmus, was issued principally to quicken interest in commercial flying.

From nine to 12 months will be required for the construction of the plane, which will probably be built in New York.

AIRPLANES TO TOUR EUROPE

By Special Cable
ROME, July 5.—Two Italian airplanes with eight passengers including two women and three journalists, left Milan yesterday for a tour of central Europe. They will visit Belgrade, Sophia, Bucharest, Odessa, Warsaw, Berlin Vienna and Venice.

GERMANY TRYING TO REFORM FINANCE

Government's Efforts Meets With
Approval—Must, However,
Stop Removal of Wealth

By Special Cable
BERLIN, July 5.—Unperturbed by Germany's actual grave political and economic difficulties, the Allied Guarantees Committee, which as representing the Reparation Commission is at present in Berlin, discussing financial reform questions with the German Government, continues to work quietly and with good results. The committee's stay here is likely to be prolonged for another fortnight.

From inquiries made in allied circles The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that on the whole the committee is satisfied with the steps the German Government has so far taken to reform its finances, and it does not doubt its good will.

The daily discussions reported to the general committee indicate that there is dissatisfaction with the nature of the measures of the German Government to put a stop to the removal of their wealth and securities by rich Germans into neutral countries. The guarantees committee, in friendly fashion but none the less emphatically, has requested the German Government to formulate before July 31 a new scheme for checking such flight of capital. The committee has examined very carefully during the past fortnight the methods of "bookkeeping" employed in the finance office, and it is learned, is highly satisfied with them. The committee in particular approved the supervision, which is of a very drastic character, which the Finance Ministry exercises over the big industrial concerns and banks in the matter of their profits for the purposes of income tax.

The committee moreover was astonished and a little perturbed at the huge expenditure involved for the Treasury by the provision and upkeep of barracks, exercise and sports grounds for the Allied armies occupation, and has requested the Finance Ministry to draw up a special report on the subject. The Guarantees commission moreover has examined very closely the vast financial provision now being made by the German Government for social work among the youth, for pensions, compensation to small investors and for art and other cultural subsidies. The harmony which has marked the relations between the German Government and the Guarantees Committee mainly is due to the fact that the latter is keeping its pledge not to attempt to discover any trade secrets or impinge on Germany's financial sovereignty. Contrary to reports in the French press, it may be definitely stated that the committee has not discussed or proposed to discuss with the German Government either the question of general reparations or the international loan.

MR. BLACK'S TERM BEGINS

Arthur Black, the new federal referee in bankruptcy at Boston, who has taken the place of James M. Olmstead, will assume the duties of his office Wednesday afternoon. His actual term of office began on July 1 and he furnished bonds and took the oath of office on June 29 before James M. Morton Jr., judge of the United States District Court. Mr. Black is a lawyer residing in Winchester and having law offices at 53 State Street, Boston.

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New White Crash Sport Frocks...\$42.50

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and Children
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ITALY TO ELECTRIFY RAILROAD SYSTEM

Under New Plan, Government Will Improve 1550 Miles, Private Interests 1080 Miles

ROME, June 12 (Special Correspondence).—Of the many post-war problems with which Italy is faced there is hardly one more important than the electrification of the state railways. The problem has been a pressing one for many years and it has been taken by the public in a mood of genuine interest. The only criticism that is made today is that the Government has thought of it at a moment when the labor is so dear and the cost of the materials so high; but this may indirectly help in solving another problem as pressing as the electrification of railways, that of giving employment to thousands of Italian workmen who are at present unable to find occupation.

Plan's Advantages

The many advantages of the electrification of the state railways are evident. Besides increasing the average speed of the trains and the carrying capacity of the lines, it enables the traffic to be handled more easily, it increases the traveling facilities and results in better traveling conditions. The lines that are first being electrified in Italy are in densely populated suburban areas where there is a heavy passenger traffic. The mountainous character of a great part of the country, the practical absence of coal resources, and the abundance of water power are the main factors which favor the electrification of Italian railways. The question of finding the necessary money to complete the scheme of electrification is formidable.

The first experiments in electric traction in Italy were made by the private companies, the Mediterranean and the Adriatic Companies, a few years before the railways passed into the hands of the State. The lines electrified were from Milan to Varese, and from Lecce via Comò to Sondrio. At the same time the Banca Commerciale Italiana presented to the Italian Government for approval a scheme for the electrification of a direct line from Genoa to Milan. The Government's experts disapproved of the project, and no further attempts at electrification of the railways were made until they were taken over by the State in 1905, when the Government completed the electrification of the Giovi lines, which unite Genoa with the chief manufacturing northern centers.

Funds Cause Delay

Want of funds prevented the electrification of other important lines. Only after 10 years, in 1915, when war had already broken out, did the Italian Government take into serious consideration the proposal made by several members of Parliament to go ahead with its program of gradual electrification of other important lines. The scarcity and high price of coal weighed much in the Government's decision but the project had to be delayed, on account of the very heavy expenditure it involved.

At present there are in Italy under electric power 320 miles of main line railway. In August 1919, Parliament passed a law authorizing the electrification of 3750 miles of the state railways, promising at the same time encouragement for similar work to be undertaken by private companies on their own lines. The Government's large program received severe criticism from many of the country's best experts, and the Government, finding the criticism well justified, presented to the Chamber a second program of a less extensive character for the conversion of a large track of mileage from steam to electric traction.

According to this new plan, the Gov-

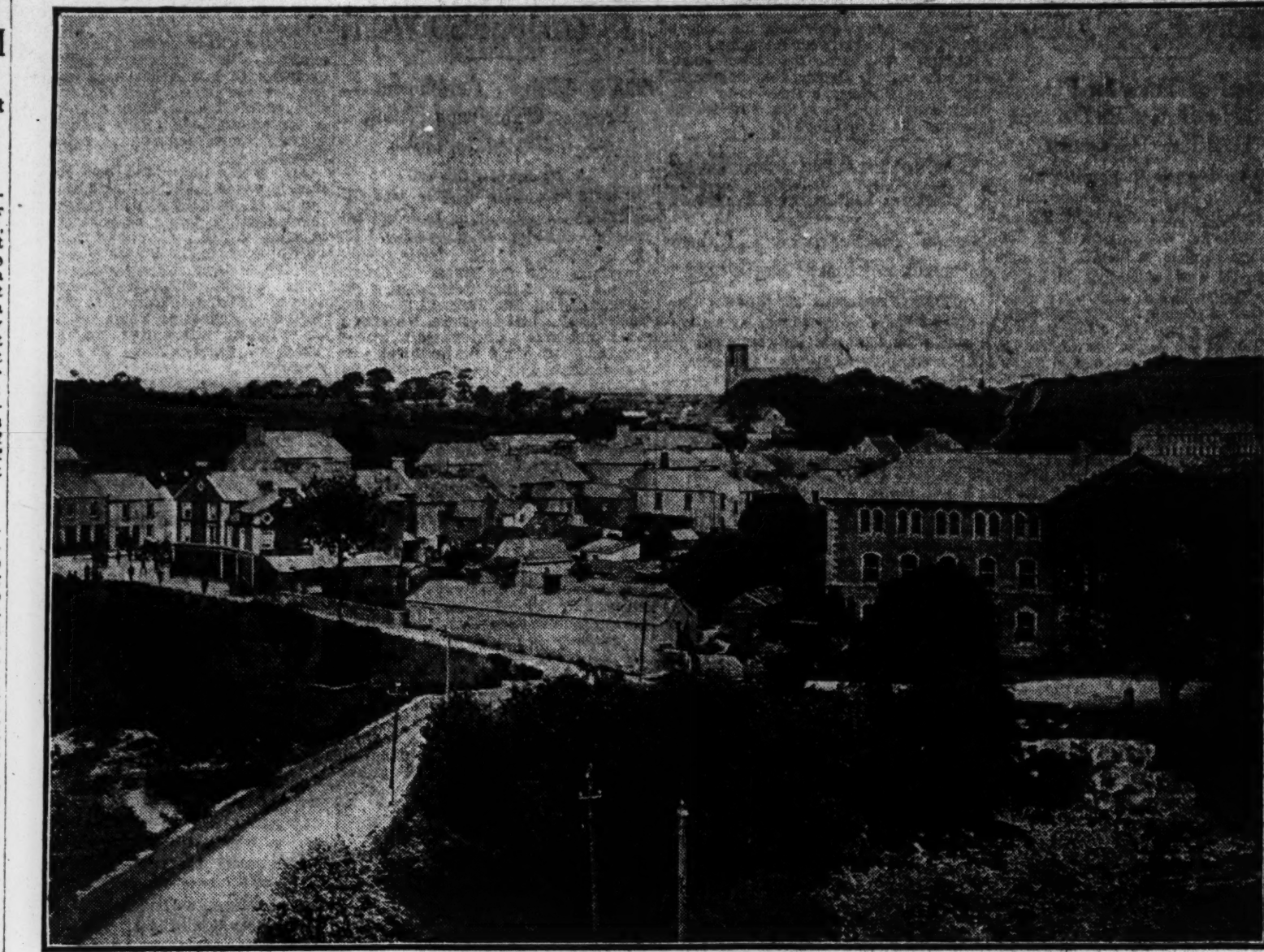
AUSTRIAN PEASANTS DEMANDING EXTENSION OF TELEPHONE LINES

High Cost of All Material Used, However, Acts as Strong Deterrent to Increase in Wire Facilities

VIENNA, May 17.—Much to the surprise of the Austrian post office, numerous demands have come, and still are coming from country villages for telephone and telegraph installations, since in former times the peasants in Austria never thought of such things. Telegrams were almost unknown to them, while they were quite ignorant of the use of the telephone.

But conditions have changed. The peasants have become the richest class in the community. They flock into the cities and spend their money on fine clothes, jewels and pianos. They are learning to speculate on the Bourse, and this is one reason for their demands for telegraph and telephone facilities. Several villages have offered to pay a large part of the cost of connecting them with Vienna or the nearest large town. But the construction of these lines is attended with many difficulties. One now in course of construction, between Vienna and Innsbruck, requires 330 miles of heavy copper wire, one-fifth of an inch in thickness, having a total weight of nearly 100 tons. Such a wire alone costs 450,000,000 crowns. To this must be added the cost of poles, cross brackets, insulators and the wages of electricians, mechanics and laborers.

Although the volume of telegraph and telephone business in Austria has decreased lately, on account of the increased charges, as well as of trade depression, the extension of the system has become absolutely necessary. More lines of communication with Germany and the Western countries are needed to meet the demands of banking and commercial circles, whose business is largely with western markets. Two new lines are to be laid between Vienna and Berlin, through Passau; another to Dresden, and a fourth to Hamburg. Several new lines will be built shortly in the provinces, joining up villages with



Village of Belleek, Situate in What Is Now Known as the "Pettigo Salient"
The River Erne on Which the Town Lies Is the Dividing Line Between Northern Ireland and the Free State

Fighting in the "Pettigo Salient" Traced Back to the "Baronies"

Term Goes Back to Before the Christian Era—Were Originally Areas of Administration

Government has decided to divide the work into two different periods:

First period, lines that will be electrified by the state railways themselves within five years—850 miles.

Second period, lines that will be subsequently electrified by the state railways—700 miles.

This makes a total mileage of 1550. The project further intrusts the electrification of 1080 miles to private industry, making a grand total of 2630 miles to be electrified, as against 3750 contained in the 1919 project.

According to this program, the electric railways will be more numerous in northern Italy than in the rest of the country, but this is justified by the claims made upon the service by heavy traffic, and by the numerous tunnels. The necessity for uniformity of service and equipment, together with military reasons, which demand absolute uniformity, have rendered advisable the adoption of the three-phase system.

If the high-tension continuous current system were to be adopted, it would be necessary to import the materials from the United States, and their cost would be too heavy at the present rate of exchange. It is interesting to note that while electric traction in America and many European countries has almost always been carried out with direct current or single-phase, the Italian electrification of railways is three-phase, and its adoption is regarded as a triumph for Italian engineers.

The power required for running these high-voltage lines will be supplied by the hydro-electric installations built by private companies collected by great central stations, which the state railways are erecting.

one another, or connecting them with town centers. One will run from Innsbruck through the Ziller valley, and over a range of mountains 9,000 feet high to Lienz. New telegraph and telephone lines also will be laid along the electric railway now being constructed from Innsbruck to Voralberg.

With an increase of 300 per cent in telephone rates, a number of subscribers gave up their telephones, but the majority of these found themselves obliged for business reasons to keep them after all. Vienna has some 80,000 telephones, which is just about half the total in all Austria.

This number could be increased enormously if it were possible to lay new cables and put in new equipment. Some 50,000 telephone applicants are now waiting in Vienna and are likely to wait a long time. It will be years before the new telephone system is completed.

At present, the telephone service in Vienna—in peace times very good—is now indescribably bad. The technical equipment is old, defective and worn-out, and there is no money available for its replacement. Many complaints are heard of the inefficiency of the telephone girls, but they are not altogether responsible for the poor service. The apparatus is out of date and each operator has more calls than she can attend to properly.

Recently, the Government has lost millions of crowns through the thefts of telegraph and telephone wires in the neighborhood of Vienna and other industrial centers. Organized bands of robbers carry off immense quantities of costly wire and in some cases have taken the entire contents of storerooms and workshops.

The origin of the baronies is obscure. Many theories exist for their formation, of which the most probable is that the early rulers of Ireland divided their territories for administrative purposes, and appointed a subordinate lord over each division to keep order and raise the necessary military quota. In any case, it would appear that the baronies were areas of administration rather than ownership. With the coming of feudal times and the rise of the landowners, the old divisions would naturally survive, and the feudal lords would each acquire one or more baronies. The baronies would thus, in process of time, become identified with the property of the landowners, and their boundaries would alter with their actions. Territory would be acquired by one from another by purchase or otherwise; two adjacent properties would be amalgamated by marriage, or a property would be divided among heirs.

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But when in the partition of Ireland into North and South, Fermanagh fell to the north and Donegal to the south, the isolation of part of the former county suddenly assumed a strategical importance. If the south could hold the bridge at Belleek, they could practically starve out the inhabitants of the strip of northern territory between that place and Pettigo. And, as it happens, there is no necessity for actually holding the bridge. Just outside the town is a mound, bearing traces of ancient fortification, which commands the situation. The occupants of the

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The Bridge at Belleek

In the neighborhood of Pettigo something of this kind occurred. The north bank of Lough Erne was included in the

the Barony of Lurg. To the north and west of it lay the Barony of Tirhugh, fronting the shores of Donegal Bay, but having no access to the inland waters. By some arrangement, Lurg gave Tirhugh a narrow frontage on the Lough, which was the townland of Pettigo. Long after, the county boundaries were evolved, and Tirhugh became incorporated in Donegal, while Lurg was included in Fermanagh. This meant that a small part of Fermanagh was isolated from the rest of the county by the river and Lough of Erne, and that the only means of communication between the two were by the bridge at Belleek, the only bridge over the Erne between Ballyshannon in Donegal and Enniskillen, 25 miles up stream. To reach one part of Fermanagh from the other without crossing the Erne, it was necessary to pass through Donegal at Pettigo. This separation was of no consequence, county boundaries were only established for administrative purposes, and had no influence on the lives of the people.

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TEACHERS' SALARIES IN ENGLAND RISE AS WAGES OF OTHERS FALL

Lockout Which Has Closed Schools at Southampton Calls Attention Again to Their Privileged Status

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 2.—The lockout of teachers which has caused the council schools of Southampton to be closed for several weeks past has drawn attention to what appears to be the privileged position of school-teachers as compared with workers in other occupations in the matter of wages and salaries. Simultaneously with the almost universal downward tendency in wages in most occupations today, there has gone on, in the case of teachers, a steady movement in the opposite direction. Their salaries have been rising for the past two or three years, they have gone up this year as from April 1, and they are due to rise again on April 1, 1923.

The bare recital of these facts conveys to the public the impression that the teacher's position is one of unjustifiable singularity; and the incidence of these increases upon local rates is producing a widespread reaction among ratepayers and municipal councils. So keen has the resentment become that teachers are finding themselves involved in similar conflicts to those with which the miners, railwaymen, and other workers are so familiar. The Southampton case is only a foretaste of what may take place in other areas. In many towns and counties the authorities are considering measures to enforce reductions in salary all of which will involve breaches of what is known as the Burnham agreement, and consequently will provoke the teachers to resistance.

In justice to the teachers it must be stated that the increases they are receiving are not according to their own choice. If they had had their way in the matter they would have received one substantial rise in 1920 or 1921. Instead, this rise was divided into three at the instance of the authorities, and one-third was allocated to each of three successive years—thus producing a long gradual ascent which has now overlapped the period of falling prices and wages. Teachers maintain that the fact that they have had to suffer the disadvantage of a three years' "carry-over" should not be used as a pretext for the infliction of the further disadvantage of a reduction in their expected increment.

It must be remembered, however, that the teachers are not the aggressors at Southampton, or elsewhere. While the authorities are justifying attempted and proposed salary reduc-

tions on the ground of financial stress, the teachers are basing their resistance on the ground of sanctity of contract. The Burnham salary scales, they point out, were arrived at after negotiations taking place over a long period of time in which fully accredited representatives of both teachers and authorities took part. The resulting agreement bound the authorities on the one hand to pay the scales till 1923 in London and 1925 in the provinces, and bound the teachers on the other hand not to press for any change before those dates. It is the authority who has broken the agreement at Southampton by making a 20 per cent reduction from the Burnham scale, and the teachers maintain that they are doing nothing beyond resisting a breach of contract.

A remarkable feature of the policy of the teachers' union in such disputes, and one which differentiates it from other unions, is that it pays full salary to its members during strikes and lockouts. This is obviously an expensive policy, especially where, as at Southampton, the dispute lasts months. But the view of the union is that the local teachers are holding out for the rights, not of themselves alone, but of their colleagues all over the country, and that therefore they should not have to bear any greater part of the burden than the rest.

EARLY TARIFF ACTION EXPECTED

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 5 (Special).—Representative Sherman B. Burroughs, who has announced his intention not to run for reelection, has arrived in this city for a respite following the recessing of the House until Aug. 15. Representative Burroughs said that the feeling of House members is that by that date the Senate will have acted on the tariff bill.

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ALL PARTIES IN INDIA PREPARING FOR NEXT ELECTION, LATE IN 1923

Non-Co-operators, Should They Forsake Obstructive Tactics, Believed Able to Win Sweeping Victory

SIMLA, May 13 (Special Correspondence)—All parties in India are now beginning to look forward to the elections which will be held at the end of 1923. This does not mean that other political questions, such as the non-cooperation movement, will not bulk largely in the political thought of India during the intervening 18 months; but the influence of the coming elections is already visible in the plans now being made.

The election of 1920—the first under the new reform scheme—was held in very difficult circumstances for those who had agreed to accept the reforms as an installment of self-government. The chief difficulty was due to the attitude of Mr. Gandhi's party, which severely harassed the constitutionalists and endeavored to reduce the elections to a mockery. Judging from the course of opinion among Mr. Gandhi's followers, it seems probable that the Non-Co-operators will now forsake their obstructive tactics and may present themselves in large numbers as candidates for the various legislative bodies. If they do so, they will probably sweep the board, and the personnel of the new legislatures will be very different from what it is at present. We need not attempt to speculate upon the position which will then (1924) arise; for it is more important to estimate the reasons which are now persuading many Non-Co-operators to forsake the central point in their program.

Proves Political Reality

The first reason undoubtedly is that the reforms scheme has proved itself a more substantial political reality than most Indian politicians were ready to believe two years ago. The Legislative Assembly in Delhi has begun to discover its own powers, and the discovery has had its due effect upon observers outside. A similar process has been at work in the Provincial Legislative Councils; and though Indian politicians deny that the Constitution is all they hoped for or desired, they do admit that it is much more promising in practice than it appeared to be in prospect three years ago.

Another reason working in the same direction is the dissatisfaction of many ardent Indian politicians with the political side of Mr. Gandhi's program. These men are beginning to see that self-government implies definite political responsibilities, in the place of which Mr. Gandhi offers little but vague aspirations and a wholly inadequate economic program. Thus, there has arisen in the last six months a growing party dissatisfied on the one hand with the doctrine of non-cooperation, yet unconvinced, on the other, of the utility of co-operating with the present Government of India in the working of the existing political system.

May Be Deciding Factor

The influence of this body of opinion, which cannot be called a party, will probably be the deciding factor during the next 18 months. It has already made itself felt in the recent conventions of the non-cooperating party in Bombay and in Bengal. In neither case were the advocates of this point of view powerful enough to effect a definite change in the provincial program of non-cooperation, but they have succeeded in pushing to the forefront of discussion the question whether India would not gain more by using the powers of the present constitution than by boycotting all official institutions.

A ferment of new discussion is therefore at work. Great changes will probably be witnessed in the attitude of Mr. Gandhi's friends before the meeting of the Indian National Congress next Christmas. Meanwhile, the work of developing the constitution itself along liberal lines goes on apace. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Madras, has now transferred the portfolio of

Law and Order to an Indian member of his Government—an act which has been universally interpreted as evidence of his desire to give his Indian colleagues in the Government of Madras presidency the widest possible opportunity compatible with his own statutory obligations. The portfolio of Law and Order is the most important of all ministerial responsibilities, and Lord Willingdon has shown a genuine political insight in appointing an Indian to it.

Signs of Rapprochement

Similarly in Bengal there are signs of rapprochement between the Government and the Legislative Council. Lord Lytton, who succeeded Lord Ronaldshay two months ago, has not been in office long enough to prove his mettle; but he is known as a sympathetic administrator, and there is reason to believe that he will be able to maintain the political prestige of his predecessor.

In the central government, the relations between the Legislative Assembly and the Government of India have so far been good; but the obstacle of finance in a year of heavy deficit has prevented the Legislature from maintaining the progress which it made in 1921. The subject of this year's budget is too large and too intricate to be dealt with in the course of a general political message and, therefore, it may be left for separate treatment, which will show how the financial position reacted upon the political achievement of the Legislature as a whole.

The circumstances recited above all go to show that the Indian constitution is capable of development without any statutory amendment; and, therefore, it is not unnatural that a lively discussion should already have arisen regarding the next step to be taken in the progress toward Home Rule.

Two Categories Cited

In his "Studies in History and Jurisprudence" Lord Bryce divided the constitutions of the world into two categories: the flexible and the rigid.

The categories hitherto prevailing in constitutional literature were the written and the unwritten. Lord Bryce's new categories are certainly more helpful when we come to contemplate the Indian Constitution, which is a very interesting example of a typical British compromise between the flexible and the rigid. The Constitution itself is written in terms of an act of Parliament, "the Government of India Act, 1919"; but within the terms of the statute it is flexible enough to permit those political conventions to grow up which are the very marrow and fiber of British political practice.

Those who have watched most closely the working of the Indian Constitution are much impressed by the opportunities which it offers of developing existing powers into greater ones without any resort to the amendment of the original statute. This flexibility is of the greatest value in the present circumstances of India.

Transition Stage Apparent

We are in a transition stage, during which—long or short—the sovereign powers of the Imperial Parliament are gradually being transferred to India herself. The student of constitutional history will readily recognize that such a transition is beset with many difficulties arising out of this divided sovereignty. Hence the importance which English reformers in India attach to the growth of the political conventions spoken of above. By their means one may avoid conflict between India and England, which would otherwise arise if the Indian Legislature were to present a premature demand for further reforms. When we come to discuss the budget situation of the present year, we shall be able to see the effect of this idea in practice.

GENERAL BERENGUER REVIEWS SPANISH SUCCESS IN MOROCCO

Despite Failure to Capture Brigand Raisuli, He Believes Hardest Part of His Task Is Done

MADRID, June 2 (Special Correspondence)—As was expected, recent comment by General Berenguer, High Commissioner in Morocco, upon policy in the protectorate and the causes of Spanish failure there have caused a sensation. There is a disposition to hint that the general was merely anticipating attacks upon himself; indeed, in various quarters the have been insinuations of late that operations in the western section of the zone, where Raisuli is, have not been carried out with that expedition and dispatch which circumstances warranted.

Various members of the Spanish Parliament have intimated their disappointment at the moderate success, as they deem it, which has attended recent operations, considering the number of men engaged. The newspaper El Liberal says it is astonished at the declarations General Berenguer has made, since the policy he has indicated is in direct opposition to plans which have been outlined by the Government in Madrid. This paper says that generals have had too much to do with Morocco so far, and that it is time that a civilian high commissioner was appointed.

Hardest Tasks Are Done

To what has already been reported concerning the views General Berenguer has been expressing openly, some interesting and important additions may be made. General Berenguer says that the most essential necessities of the campaign have been accomplished. Something still remains to be done, but it is merely complementary to what already has been achieved. The plan of operations agreed upon when he last visited Madrid has been fulfilled almost entirely, he says. What remains to be done is more a matter of native

has taken refuge in Bu Hassen, but in Yebel Alam, knowing that the Spaniards could not search him out there, because if they did there would be serious complications not only through the rebel elements, but the whole of the native population. It might even result in demands being made against Spain from quarters outside their zone in Morocco.

However, he said, Raisuli could not stay long in Yebel Alam. Completely surrounded as was that mountain, he would soon run short of means of subsistence.

Concerning all that is being said and written about the necessity of civil action in Morocco, General Berenguer observes that it is a mistake to imagine that such action is not being extensively conducted as at

present. Before any military endeavor is undertaken, however small it might be, before a single column is ever put in motion, a most thorough effort is made to arrange matters with the tribes, and it is only when the peace agreements give no result that military acts are resorted to.

Failure Not His Fault

While these attempts at agreement sometimes have failed, it has often been due not to the want of skill on the part of those who dealt with the Moors, but to the bellicose ardor of the latter, especially such as lived in the mountains and coveted booty much more than those who dwell in the fertile plains. General Berenguer has submitted a plan for establishing a civil régime in Garbia and Sael, and trusts that it soon will be put into execution. In the rest of the zone the military régime, assisted by the civil and political in the manner he has described, would have to be continued for some time longer, he said.

General Berenguer, discussing the substitution of a civilian high commissioner for one of the military kind, says that such complete substitution is not possible at the present time. For a considerable period the military régime must dominate, but he says that, as he has pointed out, this does not by any means prevent civil and political effort to the utmost extent. All should be associated with each other in the fullest possible measure, he believes.

Elaborate Parade

For many years Hawaii has observed the birthday of Kamehameha the Great, and recently the occasion was made a legal territorial holiday. The observation is always featured by an elaborate and colorful parade by members of the various Hawaiian societies, and to the Kamehameha Lodge is accorded the honor of decorating the statue of Kamehameha, which

stands in front of the Judiciary Building in the new civic center. The approach of Kamehameha Day is the signal for the opening of chests and cabinets and the bringing forth of many an ancient relic, including highly polished hardwood spears, the feather-tipped "kahilis" which in olden days were symbols of royalty; feather cloaks and capes, and feather helmets which chiefs and chieftesses wore in the days before annexation and when Hawaii was a monarchy.

Replicas Made of Paper

These feather garments, however, are now held more closely to the older families, and are seen only on rare occasions. For parades and pageants their place is taken by replicas fashioned from yellow and orange crepe paper, and so cleverly is the work done that even at close range it is hard to distinguish between the genuine feather garment and the makeshift of paper.

The Hawaiian people still adhere, more or less, to many of their ancient customs, which are impressive in the extreme and always colorful. Kamehameha the Great, known also as the "Napoleon of the Pacific," was the noted King who, by conquest of arms, brought all of the islands of the Hawaiian group under his rule. The island of Kauai was ceded to him almost upon the eve of his proposed armed invasion of that territory. He enacted wise and just rules, became friendly with foreigners, and built up a healthy trade between Hawaii and China and the mainland of America.

TASMANIAN BODY APPROVES ADOPTION OF ONE BIG UNION

HOBART, Tasmania, April 16 (Special Correspondence)—The Tasmanian State Industrial Conference, which has just recently met in Hobart, has passed a resolution approving of the adoption of the One Big Union, "an organization along scientific industrial lines as laid down by the all-Australia Trade Union Congress, as the proper means of protecting the working class."

The conference also approved of the immediate formation of a council of action. The mover of the latter resolution said they must fight for the control of industry, and must decide what their policy was going to be in this direction.

These decisions have been strongly denounced by J. E. Ogden, M.P., who has drawn attention to the happenings in Africa, where he remarks "there are all the accompanying horrors of war as the result of Unionists taking heed of these wild and irresponsible leaders."

BRITISH LEADERS OF PROMINENT FIRMS TO VISIT DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, July 2 (Special Correspondence)—Great Britain is apparently taking a lively interest in Denmark, and to some extent in the other Scandinavian countries and as a result, during July some 50 to 60 leaders of large industrial concerns, more especially in the iron and steel industries, the earthenware and the porcelain branches, will visit Denmark and Sweden.

Among the firms represented are well-known ones from Sheffield, Glasgow, Stoke, Loughborough, and London. They are scheduled to arrive in Copenhagen on July 7, and will be accompanied by engineers and other experts, some journalists and a couple of Hindus, who at the instance of the Indian Government are making industrial scientific studies in Europe.

Statue of Kamehameha the Great at Honolulu

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At the moment when the Princess Kapiolani, daughter of the late Prince David of the house of Kalakaua, stepped forward to place a wreath at the foot of the statue of Kamehameha, there came earthward the hum of the motors of an airplane circling high overhead. Like a great metal bird, symbol of modern civilization, it circled and dived with all the gracefulness of the eagle, while far below feather cloaks and helmets, spears, tabi sticks and kahilis, conjured up memories of an ancient civilization which for centuries held the leadership among all of the races, clans and tribes of historic and romantic Polynesia.

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Kamehameha Day Is General Holiday for Hawaiian People

Honolulu, Hawaii, June 13
Special Correspondence

CUSTOMS of ancient and modern Hawaii mingled gracefully and colorfully today in the observance of the birthday anniversary of the warrior-statesman, Kamehameha the Great, first of the line of kings bearing his name, who, 125 years ago, united the group under one sovereignty, enacted wise and just laws and paved the way for a civilization which raised his domain from islands of obscurity to that of a great kingdom.

stands in front of the Judiciary Building in the new civic center. The approach of Kamehameha Day is the signal for the opening of chests and cabinets and the bringing forth of many an ancient relic, including highly polished hardwood spears, the feather-tipped "kahilis" which in olden days were symbols of royalty; feather cloaks and capes, and feather helmets which chiefs and chieftesses wore in the days before annexation and when Hawaii was a monarchy.

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ZIONISTS GIVE UP EFFORTS FOR PALESTINE SUPREMACY

Extreme Aspirations Receive Rebuff in Britain—Arab Interests to Be Safeguarded

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 5.—The revised statement of policy in Palestine issued by the British Government constitutes a further attempt to compromise a conflict which has arisen between the Zionists and the Arabs. As has been previously pointed out, the exigencies of war placed Great Britain between two sets of promises which, as interpreted by the parties concerned, cannot be satisfactorily reconciled. The situation, therefore, calls for a broad view and the Government cannot do more than seek to safeguard the essential interests of the Jews and the Arabs respectively.

Much of the Arab hostility has been occasioned by the arrogance and unbridled ambition of the political Zionists. Not content with the promise of a national home, they have aimed at the development of a Jewish national state. "As Jewish as England is English," and their writings and speeches left no doubt of their intention to swamp the Arab population by Jewish immigration.

Interference Frequent

Efforts to interfere with the administration have been more less frequent and the claim was put forward that Sir Herbert Samuel, the British Governor, was the nominee of Doctor Weismann, the Zionist leader.

These extreme aspirations have now received a very necessary rebuff. There is to be no Jewish national state or Jewish citizenship, the Zionists have consented to leave the administration alone, the proposed legislative assembly is to be more elective than nominative, and evidently a strict control is to be exercised over immigration.

In effect, immigration is the crux of the question. Upon its control depends whether or not the existing population shall be subordinated to the Jewish influx and the maneuvering of the Arabs has been largely dictated by the desire to secure a veto for the elective assembly. Today, elections would necessarily accord the Arabs a heavy majority who, if so permitted, would immediately close the doors to the Hebrew invasion. The British Government has been obliged to resist this pretense, if only because its acceptance would constitute an effective denial of the obligations assumed under the Balfour declaration.

Arab Position Gains

As matters stand, the legislative assembly—which is partly elective, partly nominative—will decide upon the numbers to be admitted to the country. The Zionist organization will select candidates and arrange their establishment, while the final word in any conflict of ideas will rest with the British Government. Under the circumstances it is perhaps probable that the voting power will ultimately pass into Jewish hands almost inevitably, but the Muhammadan-Christian agitation has lightened up the safeguards so that the process will be longer delayed, while the menace of Jewish nationalism is effectively countered and facilities are accorded the maintenance of Arab institutions.

The Arabs are by no means content

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RIO GRANDE EVER CHANGING COURSE

New Islands Appear After Almost Every Big Rise of River

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., June 15 (Special Correspondence)—Following almost every big rise in the Rio Grande, new islands or "bancoas" appear, and it is the duty of the International Water Boundary Commission to determine whether they come under the jurisdiction of the United States or Mexico.

The flood which swept down the lower course of the river recently upon new main channels in several places and took off large slices of land from the two countries, which were converted into islands.

So treacherous a river is the Rio Grande that it has been known to shift the greater part of a ranch from the United States to Mexico. An instance of that kind was reported a few years ago in Zapata County, a Mexican "shack" and a tract of some 200 acres of land having been sliced off Texas and added to the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, in a single night.

The International Water Boundary Commission has among its members both Americans and Mexicans, duly appointed by their respective governments. They make periodical surveys of the Rio Grande and gather data for later considerations at sessions in El Paso or San Antonio, and upon which is determined whether new "bancoas" belong to the United States or Mexico.

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TOWNER-STERLING BILL'S PROVISIONS ARE EXPLAINED

Association's Legislative Commission Emphasizes "Home Rule" Features of Proposed Educational Act

At a meeting of the legislative commission of the National Education Association at the Copley Plaza Hotel, Monday afternoon, attention was called to the fact that there is evidently a misconception in the minds of certain persons with respect to the legislative program of the Association as evidenced by an editorial appearing in a local paper on Sunday. In order to correct this misconception and to relieve the apprehension of those who may not be entirely familiar with the provisions of the Towner-Sterling bill, which has been repeatedly endorsed by the Association, the legislative commission issued the following statement on what the bill provides and what it does not provide:

Misrepresentation Charged

The bill is its own best defense. All who are interested in the question of the further participation of the Federal Government in the promotion of public education should read this bill and weigh carefully its provisions. It has been grossly misrepresented. In published articles and public addresses it has been charged that the bill provides for a complete takeover of the states by the federal government. Those who would know its provisions are urged not to accept the unsupported statements of its enemies, but to read it and form their own conclusions.

The Towner-Sterling bill embodies two fundamental principles. First, it creates a Department of Education under a Secretary of Education who shall be a member of the President's cabinet; and second, it authorizes appropriations to be distributed to the states to aid and encourage the states in (a) the removal of illiteracy, (b) the Americanization of the foreign-born, (c) the promotion of physical education and health service, (d) the training of teachers, and (e) the equalization of educational opportunities within their several borders.

The bill is drawn in careful recognition of the fact that the control and management of public education within the states is exclusively a function of the respective states, to be carried on under state laws. The bill does not establish federal control of education. On the contrary, it forbids Federal control in most specific terms, and preserves to each state the absolute control of its educational system. It provides:

Language of Regulation

"That all the educational facilities encouraged by the provisions of this act and accepted by a state shall be organized, supervised, and administered exclusively by the legally constituted state and local educational authorities of said state, and the Secretary of Education shall exercise no authority in relation thereto; and this act shall not be construed to imply federal control of education within the states, nor to impair the freedom of the states in the conduct and management of their respective school systems."

The bill provides for national leadership in education through the creation of a National Council of Education composed of the state superintendents of education, and in addition 25 educators and 25 laymen to be appointed by the Secretary of Education "to consult with the Secretary of Education on subjects relating to the promotion and development of education in the United States."

The Secretary of Education is not given mandamus power, nor does the bill permit him to establish any executive standards. The influence of the Federal Government, under the provisions of this measure, must be exercised only through the persuasiveness of facts and suggestions emanating from a source of recognized leadership.

The Towner-Sterling bill does not appropriate one dollar. It authorizes the appropriation of certain sums to encourage the states in the promotion of education for the five specific purposes named in the bill, but in each

case, after the amount specified, is the phrase, "or so much thereof as may be necessary." This leaves it entirely to the judgment of Congress to determine the amount which may be appropriated each year for the different purposes named, but at the same time the bill fixes upper limits beyond which Congress cannot go, unless and until the act is amended in due form.

Provisions for Officials

The bill does not provide for a single field inspector, supervisor or other federal officer within the states. The only officials provided for in the bill are the Secretary of Education, an Assistant Secretary of Education, a chief clerk, a disbursing clerk, and such chiefs of bureaus and clerical assistants as may from time to time be authorized by Congress. But these are all to be in the department at Washington. Under the provisions of this bill there will be no occasion for federal employees in the states, as the bill provides that:

"All funds apportioned to a state (for the several purposes named), shall be distributed and administered in accordance with the laws of said state, and the state and local educational authorities of said state shall determine the courses of study, plans, and methods for carrying out the purposes (of the several apportionments) within said state in accordance with the laws thereof."

The proposals embodied in the Towner-Sterling Bill are not new. Educational authorities have for years recognized the need of a Federal Department of Education to provide national leadership in education. The National Education Association went on record in favor of the establishment of such a department more than 50 years ago, and it has over and over reaffirmed its endorsement of this position. Federal aid to the states for the promotion of education has been practiced since the beginning of our Government. The Towner-Sterling Bill would extend this principle to meet certain conditions and correct certain defects that have become more apparent during the last few years.

Members of Commission

The commission authorizing this statement includes these members:

George D. Strayer, Professor of Educational Administration and Director of the Division of Field Studies, Institute of Educational Research, Teachers College, Columbia University, and former President of the National Education Association, New York City, Chairman.

Charles Ormond Williams, Superintendent of Shelby County Schools, Memphis, and President of the National Education Association, Memphis, Tennessee.

Mary C. Bradford, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado, Denver, Colorado.

J. A. C. Chandler, President of the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Randall J. Condon, Superintendent of City Schools, Cincinnati, Ohio.

William M. Davidson, Superintendent of Schools, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Thomas E. Flinn, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Willard E. Glavin, Principal of the Garfield School, Oakland, California.

Thomas E. Johnson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lansing, Michigan.

D. B. Waldo, President of the Western State Normal School, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Agnes S. Winn, Assistant Secretary of the National Education Association, Washington, D. C.

Will C. Wood, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Sacramento, California.

ITALIAN AIRSHIP MEETS MISHAP

ROME, July 5.—An Italian naval airship, carrying Admiral Salazar, commander of the Taranto naval base, and a number of passengers, while on an excursion off Taranto was suddenly caught in a great tempest. Owing to the heavy wind the anchor was released and the airship cabin fell into the sea, but all were saved.

TEACHERS' SALARY CUTS SEEN AS ATTACK ON PUBLIC WELFARE

Rhode Island Commissioner of Education Warns Against Retrenchment Schemes Involving School Appropriations

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5 (Special).

"Communities throughout the country can ill afford to listen to any retrenchment scheme which involves a reduction of teachers' salaries," says Walter E. Ranger, State Commissioner of Education, in commenting upon a number of movements in this direction in New England municipalities. Mr. Ranger spoke with particular reference to the situation in Attleboro, Mass., where 2 public school teachers already have resigned as the result of a reduction in salaries, and in Pawtucket, R. I., where the City Council is indicating opposition to a proposed increase in salaries.

"When we start to cut teachers' salaries or to refuse them increases, which is something of an equivalent," says Commissioner Ranger, "we are going to deal, first, with the teachers, secondly, with the public welfare. As sure as we have a promise of injury to the teacher, we have a promise of injury to the school. Teachers, of course, are going where the best salaries are paid, with the result that those municipalities which pay best will have their pick of teachers. Lower-salaried teachers with limited capacities will, of course, lower the standards of schools."

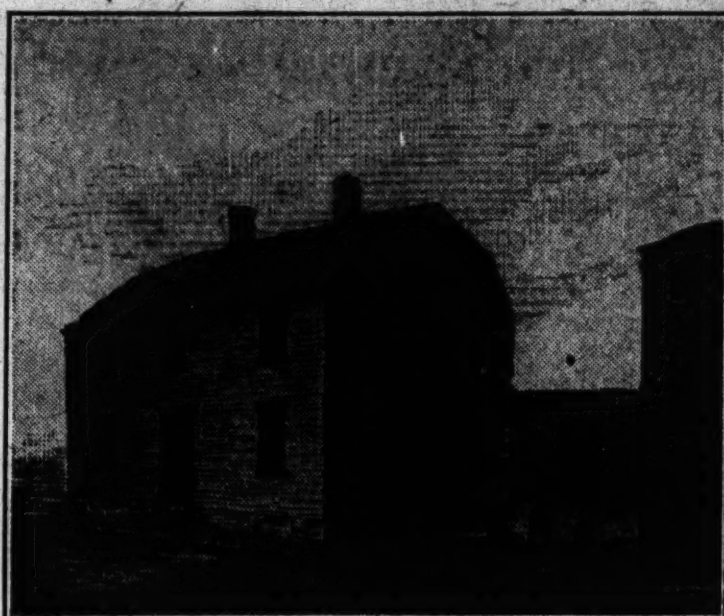
"From an economic point of view salaries paid to teachers today are not what they were 10 years ago, with the increasing number of days of teaching and the increasing number of pupils from year to year. But the difficulty is that appropriating bodies do not go into the economics of education. Here in Rhode Island the great cry is that

there is 'too much money spent on education,' but in reality only \$8 on \$1000 in assessed valuation of property is spent for education, which is the State's most important need. Here in Providence a few years ago the tax rate was raised 20 cents on the dollar to give the teachers a raise, which amounted to only 4 cents.

"One of the big differentials, most common, is that shown in a comparison of the salaries of elementary teachers and high school teachers. High school teachers get a minimum of \$1600 per year and elementary school teachers get \$1000. The reason given for this grading is that the high school teachers have to go to college for four years, while the elementary school teachers qualify in a 2½-year course."

"Now figure it this way! The high school teacher has 16 years of training; the elementary school teacher has 14½ years. Calling the high school teacher's proportion thirty-two thirty-seconds and the elementary school teacher's twenty-nine-thirty-seconds, you will see that the ratio is not equitable. This shows that the elementary school teacher's minimum salary should be \$1450 instead of \$1000, which would be a fair and reasonable way of figuring it."

Commissioner Ranger pointed out that with living conditions slightly less expensive in Pawtucket than in the adjoining city of Providence, teachers' salaries in Pawtucket are very much lower than in Providence. "With the present scarcity of teachers," Dr. Ranger told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "it is a mighty poor move to talk about lower teachers' salaries."



Boston Latin School in Its Earliest Days

This Unpretentious Structure Is Believed to Have Been Located Near Spot on School Street Where Statue of Benjamin Franklin Now Stands

BAY STATE TOWN ESTABLISHED FIRST FREE SCHOOL IN AMERICA

Boston, Dedham and Dorchester, However, Have All Laid Claim to This Educational Distinction

"Oh, yes, I visited the site of the first school in America while I was stopping in Boston."

"I'm afraid you're mistaken. I was taken out to Dedham to see it. 'But the first school was established in Dorchester, you know. A tablet there marks the spot where it used to stand. I saw it myself.'"

A group of acquaintances meeting after a visit to Massachusetts well might show a divergence of opinion as to the location of the first free public school. That it was in Massachusetts, all will agree, but just which town they will report to their friends as the originator of the public school system depends upon the guide who took them on their sight-seeing expeditions.

If he was a resident of Edward Everett's home town, he could positively state that the first American public school was located near the foot of Meeting House Hill, in Dorchester; if Dedham claimed him as a native son, he could produce equally indisputable records that Dedham was the cradle of free education; but if he happened to have graduated from the Boston Latin School, doubtless he maintained even to the point of calling other claimants guilty of all sorts of false assertions, that the free school, as it was called, "dandled Harvard College on her knees."

Without doubt, the Boston Latin School is the oldest educational institution, with continuous existence, in the United States, but in addition to merely loyal prejudice, differences in the connotation of the term "free public" cause a real difficulty in determining whether Boston, Dedham or Dorchester has a right to claim the first free public school. If by public is meant open to all, for the entire public, then the Latin School may well add another to an already long list of distinctions.

On the other hand, if public means supported by the town, the honor belongs to Dorchester. But if it means supported by general taxation, according to the present system, there is no disputing the fact that Dedham established the first free public school in this strict sense of the phrase. According to loyal Latin School graduates, however, there is only one first school, the Boston Latin School, and one might just as well set up a bronze tablet to commemorate the first schoolhouse to have a slate roof as to quibble over such fine distinctions as how the money was raised.

Settlers at Boston started a school as soon after their arrival as there were children to be taught, in accordance with an agreement among the first citizens of Boston led by Governor Winthrop.

Schoolmaster Was Chosen

On the thirteenth day of the second month, in the year 1635 "at a general meeting upon public notice, it was generally agreed upon

that Brother Philemon Formort shalbe entreated to become schoolmaster, for the teaching of children with us." This vote marked the beginning of that school which is known as the Boston Latin School.

Mr. Formort accepted the trust. The schoolmaster was paid largely by donations from liberal friends of education, though he had some income from a tract of land assigned to him at Muddy River, now Brookline. In 1636, a subscription was made by the richer inhabitants toward his maintenance.

As to the location of the first schoolhouse, there has never been a reliable description, but it is probable that near the spot on School Street where the statue of Benjamin Franklin now stands was the site of the institution where he received his first education. This original building was an unim-



School House & Watch House 1668

Dedham's First School

This Schoolhouse and Watch House Were Built Upon What Is Now Called Church Green

posing structure of mud walls and thatched roof. Since that time, the Latin School, expanding with the growth of the Commonwealth, has occupied five sites, and is now about to move to a sixth, in order to provide sufficient room and adequate facilities for its ever-increasing number of students. It has received the support of the city, then town, of Boston since 1641.

Dorchester Not Far Behind

Dorchester was not far behind Boston in the establishment of a free educational institution. As early as May, 1639, provision was made at the town meeting for maintaining a school. "There shall be a rent of £20 a year forever imposed on Thompson's Island, to be paid by everyone who hath property on the island." Now Thompson's Island had been a gift to the town in 1635, in which all the taxpayers, then numbering about 70 persons, had their share. The school therefore was maintained publicly in the sense that every freeman gave up a part of his revenue, though a direct tax was not imposed upon his individual property.

In October of the same year, the town voted that "Thomas Waterhouse shall be dispensed with concerning the order in charge of £20 yearly rent to be paid for Thompson's Island toward a school, where he is bound to teach to write." By this act the worthy town fathers evidently had no

intention of getting rid of Mr. Waterhouse, but were merely showing their confidence in him. They also built a little log schoolhouse, which afforded plenty of fresh air in the classroom, near the corner of Pleasant and Cottage streets. Here English, Latin and other languages, and penmanship were dispensed to the children of Dorchester plantation.

The plan of taxing Thompson's Island evidently seemed to the voters better than taxing the entire property of the town for this special purpose, for in 1641 they made a direct conveyance of the island to the town for the support of the school. According to the residents of Dorchester, this was the first public provision made for a free public school in the world by direct assessment on the inhabitants of a community and the school in Dorchester was the first to embody the fundamental American idea, in which taxation is the essential element.

Tablet Marks Its Site

On June 5, 1909, a tablet was erected to mark the site of the Dorchester school. The inscription reads: TOWN MEETING SQUARE

Near This Site

The First Settlers of Dorchester Who Came On the Ship John and Mary In June, 1630 Erected

The First Meeting House Here They Held the First Town Meeting

And Established The First Free School in America By a Vote of the Town in 1639 It Became the First Free Public School

Supported By A Direct Tax Upon the Citizens Erected By the City of Boston June 5, 1909

Nine years after the establishment of the Latin School and five years after that of the Dorchester School, on Jan. 1, 1644, the freemen of Dedham assembled in a small hall-in-

ished, hay-thatched meeting house, and the business which they transacted is recorded in the Town Book: "Said inhabitants, taking into consideration the great necessity of providing some means for educating the youth in our said town did, with unanimous consent, declare by vote their willingness to promote that work, promising to put their hands to provide maintenance for a free public school which they meant to establish."

Decided to Have Free School These same 42 men further resolved to raise the sum of £20 yearly toward the maintenance of a schoolmaster, to keep a free school in the town. This money was to be raised by taxation; the action of the town was meant to be continuous, and the £20 and certain lands formerly set apart for public use were bequeathed to trustees to employ the £20 and improve the land for the use of the school. Provision was made for abating proportionately every man's sum whenever the land should bring sufficient profit, but this land never brought much income to the school.

Thus the freemen of Dedham established a free public school, supported by general taxation. In 1645 they put it in the hands of five of the best men of the town, who managed it for seven years. Evidence in the records shows that it performed its functions satisfactorily from that time on. There is reason to suppose that the primitive meetinghouse served as the first schoolhouse, but in 1649 a combined watchtower and schoolhouse was built

on the ground now occupied by the Unitarian vestry.

Tablet Unveiled in 1909

On June 17, 1909, a tablet was unveiled on the church green in commemoration of the school's establishment. It bears this inscription:

This Tablet Is Erected by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts To Commemorate the Establishment By the Inhabitants of Dedham On the First of January, 1644 Of a Free Public School To Be Maintained by General Taxation Near This Spot Stood the First School House Built by the Town, 1649.

Several other towns and cities have laid claim to having the first school in America, but the southern schools were invariably what would now be termed private schools, and there is no evidence that others in New England not already mentioned, were supported by general taxation until long after 1644.

DANVERS LIBRARY TO GIVE CHILDREN COURSE IN READING

DANVERS, Mass., July 5.—The summer reading course for children of the elementary schools, a plan introduced by the librarian of the Peabody Institute Library in Peabody several years ago, will be inaugurated by the Danvers Library this season. Certificates will be issued to those who complete the reading course within the period from July 1 to Sept. 1. Pupils in all grades above the third are eligible.

The plan was recently outlined by the librarian of Danvers Library to the students in the Maple, Carter, Port Tapley and Wadsworth schools. In those schools many students signified their intention of taking advantage of the course.

A second course for older citizens who desire instructive reading will be inaugurated in co-operation with the United States Department of Education, which has outlined 20 different courses.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN NOBEL PRIZE LAWS

CHRISTIANIA, June 2 (Special Correspondence).—The Norwegian Nobel Committee has proposed to the Storting, that the laws of the Nobel institution (peace prize), shall be so altered that the distribution of the Nobel prize should in the meantime be suspended in order thereby to increase the principal fund.

The Nobel committee in its annual report, which is now public, states that at the distribution of the "peace prize" last year 12 candidates were proposed; 10 persons and two institutions. Leon Bourgeois, one of the prize winners for 1920, has informed the committee that he will deliver the lecture between May and June or August and September this year. Woodrow Wilson, who was the other successful candidate, will be unable to journey to Christiania.

DETROIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.

DETROIT, July 5.—The record of the Detroit Life Insurance Company in new business written for June, 1922, is \$1,808,000. This brings the total of new business written for the first six months of the year up to \$7,855,000. This record compares with \$5,689,000 in 1921, being an increase of 40 per cent. This production in June compares with \$1,350,000 in June last year.

EDUCATORS ONCE ALL "GENTLEMEN"

Association Is Now Composed Only of "Members," and Working Ones at That

From an organization which at its inception was composed exclusively of gentlemen, the National Education Association has reached a place where it refuses to admit to membership either a gentleman or a lady, but devotes its attention wholly to "members." It is made up altogether of members, who must have been actively engaged in educational work before being admitted.

Away back in the years from 1857 to 1870 it was known as the National Teachers Association and during most of that time it was an association of gentlemen. The first paragraph of Article 11 of its first constitution reads:

Any gentleman who is regularly occupied in teaching in a public or private elementary school, common school, high school, academy or scientific school, college or university, or who is regularly employed as a private tutor, as the editor of an educational journal, or as a superintendent of schools, shall be eligible to membership.

Not until the meeting of 1886 was the word "gentleman" in this paragraph replaced by the word "person." However, there is ample evidence in the early records that in years prior to 1886 the influence of women had its place in the councils of the association. On the recommendation of the board of directors they might become honorary members, which entitled them to present written essays to be read by the secretary or some other member. The minutes of the meeting held in Cincinnati in 1888 record the presence of a woman for whom the gentlemen had such high regard that they sought to honor her with the following resolution, which is printed on page 13 of the Journal of the Proceedings:

Resolved, That we are encouraged in our work by the approving smiles and encouraging words of woman; and that we regard her as the most accomplished and successful teacher; that we hail as honored co-laborers every "lady pilgrim" who, "with high and holy aims, and calm and happy mind, produced 'by the perusal of God's holy Word,' and 'with healthful and robust body,' devotes her powers to the noble work of education."

It has been supposed that the woman whose presence inspired this resolution may have been Susan B. Anthony, who in the early fifties had become known as a leader in the movement for professional recognition of the work of women teachers. Whether for her or for one of her worthy contemporaries, his resolution, couched in the expressions peculiar to its time, remains a fitting tribute to the many thousands of women who in more recent years, enjoying all the privileges of membership in national as well as state and local associations, have brought great gifts to the cause of education and to the Nation.

UNION CAP MAKERS TO ACT

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 3.—The general strike committee of the eight local unions of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union have completed details for the move against non-union shops. A general suspension has been authorized to begin next week.

Delegates, Visitors and Guests

National Education Association

Boston, July 1-8, 1922

The extension and promotion of clean journalism being one of the educational necessities of the hour, you are cordially invited to visit and inspect the publishing plant of

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NATIONAL LEADERSHIP PLEA VOICED BY MISS WILLIAMS

Association's Head Tells Delegates What Equipment Is
Essential to Efficient Teaching of Children

Nearly 6000 teachers attending the sixtieth annual convention of the National Education Association were greeted by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, at the annual meeting of the association held in Mechanics Building Monday night. Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of public schools of Boston, extended the greetings of Boston. Mayor Curley was unable to attend.

Miss Susan M. Dorsey, superintendent of schools of Los Angeles, Cal., addressed the members on the appreciation of the association for the early educational foundation established in Massachusetts and the great interest the State has always taken in educational matters.

Debt to New England

"We, the representatives of the National Education Association, desire to express our sense of the honor and privilege extended to our organization of meeting in this historic city," said Miss Dorsey.

"With respectful, almost reverent attitude, we approach your confines because we recognize that New England has been the 'teacher of teachers' and that in coming here we are returning to the land of our educational birth."

"The Pilgrim Fathers, amid all their privations and dangers, conceived the magnificent idea, not only of a universal, but of a free education for the whole people. It is because Boston has cherished education as the right of every child with the same inflexible purpose with which she has cherished liberty as the right of every man that America is the land of free schools and that the National Education Association is meeting here tonight."

Visit to Old Home

"What words can express the debt of this great Nation to the army of New England's teachers who have moved ever westward with the advancing generations, the wisdom, courage and character of the 'down east school ma'am' while the graduates of Harvard and of the galaxy of small New England colleges, institutions and high schools have always been found in the van of civilization doing a man's work."

"Under their trained leadership railways have been built, mountains leveled, rivers spanned, farms tilled, deserts have been conquered, and the battles of freedom have been fought while equally well have they wrought in those tender ministries of the spirit to those who have suffered either in body or mind."

"Who can measure the spiritual as well as the educational debt of this Nation to the bards, the philosophers, the seers, the divines, the educators, the historians, the scientists who have given character and significance to the life of this Nation. May Boston never falter in the sublime task to which her founders set themselves: the service of God through the church and the service of posterity through the public school."

Plea for Federal Leadership
Miss Charles Ormond Williams, president of the association, urged the necessity of having the United States share with the states the great responsibility of public education if the country is to have the kind of citizenship which its place in the group of nations demands.

"It is only a matter of time until every state in the Union will have a program of education sponsored by the leadership of a great association designed to develop a system that will promote every type and kind of education," declared Miss Williams.

"We are entering upon a new era in education. The world is realizing more and more the primary importance of educated leadership and the fundamental necessity of intelligent citizenship. There is no other safe foundation for democracy. This fact places a new responsibility upon teachers everywhere. The individual teacher has an opportunity for larger service than she has enjoyed in years gone by."

"Inspiring personal contact between teacher and pupil is the firing-line of education. Without it education cannot produce a great citizenship. Time was when almost the entire attention of educational leaders was fixed upon these contacts within the schoolroom. Education carried on in the idea of cloistered isolation. That day is past."

Where Teacher's Power Lies
"The true teacher of today is great, because he brings into his soul touch with pupils the influence of a life rich in the inspiration and wisdom of the world of affairs. We are coming now to see that if the teacher is to be all that he should be in his relations with pupils, he must himself participate in the responsibilities of citizenship and must share in the improvement of his profession. Inspiration is the soul of great teaching."

The speaker explained that the theory of representation, of such political consequence in the development of modern democracies has become a force in the professional organization of teachers. "The present convention of the National Education Association, determining as it does, educational policies for more than 100,000 teachers, is a powerful influence in the life of the nation. It will share as well as express the ideals and purposes of the 700,000 teachers of the nation," she declared.

Miss Williams, after outlining the unusual growth of the association as a professional organization and describing its headquarters in Washington, gave a résumé of the program and purpose of the convention. She said:

Movement World-Wide

"It is natural and inevitable that the theme of these meetings should be Education and the Democratic Awakening. There is definite connection between the democratic awakening that followed the war and the intensified interest in educational endeavor which is sweeping the civilized world."

"The democratic awakening is affecting education profoundly. It is

influencing the technique of instruction. Socialized recitation, project method, and other devices designed to develop individuality are being used more widely than in years past. The attitude which parents and teachers have toward children shows larger recognition of the child's point of view."

"Superintendents are finding ways of utilizing the initiatives and originalities of the teaching force in the improvement of the course of study and school management. People generally are coming to understand that education for political democracy must be followed by education for social and industrial democracy, if the future of civilization is to be secured. The leaders of humanity are facing with new courage the task of reconstructing the world's relationships, so that the interests of the common men and women shall receive larger recognition when world policies are shaped."

Educating for Peace

"These are some of the things that have come in consequence of the democratic awakening. For education they mean a new perspective, new problems, and new hope. The thinking leadership of the civilized world is determined that every citizen must be educated for a place in peaceful society with as much thoroughness as in times of war he is educated for a place in the army. The world is challenging its educational forces to produce an education fundamentally sound in quality and abundant in quantity."

"Professional organizations have taken up the challenge and are destined to become the policy determining agencies of the future. They have developed a new educational leadership—a new statesmanship. The significance of this new educational statesmanship is best seen in the light of history. Education in America has developed piecemeal. It is the product of experiments and rivalries of enthusiastic and partial attempts to meet the educational needs of a democracy that has grown so rapidly in extent and complexity as to leave before they had become fairly established."

"They have not often enough been able to see that the education of a democracy is a great single comprehensive task."

As To National Aspect

The speaker discussed briefly the Towner-Sterling Bill and rural education:

"It is only a matter of time until education will have larger National recognition and support just as agriculture has grown in the Federal Government which it receives from the Federal Government."

"If the United States is to have the kind of citizenship that its place in the family of nations demands, it must share with the states the great responsibility of public education. This responsibility is expressed in the Towner-Sterling Bill. This bill is sound. It is necessary. It represents the best educational statesmanship of our times. Daily it grows in strength with the people. A year ago the ultimate realization of its aims might have been doubted. To doubt it now would be to doubt the very tides."

"The leadership of America in the affairs of the world is the greatest opportunity that has come to a nation in all history. It has been the aim of this program to recognize this great opportunity and to discuss the fundamental things needed to develop an educational system that will enable the Nation to meet its growing obligations."

Its Own Peculiar Problems
"Rural life and education have been emphasized in this program. It would be folly to contend that our rural life is more important than our industrial and commercial life. The welfare of all is found in the prosperity of all. But our rural life presents peculiar problems, serious problems, which need solution in education."

"A survey of the disgraceful conditions in tens of thousands of rural schools is ample evidence of the need for constructive work. The farm boy and the farm girl are entitled to a square deal. The Nation cannot afford not to give them a square deal, for it is from the underlying bed rock of the common people on the farms that the leadership of the Nation is continually recruited."

The presence of W. G. Cove, president of the British Educational Association, was recognized and Miss Williams congratulated him on the splendid achievements and membership of that organization declaring that "Education everywhere has been improved by the fights of that association for adequate salaries and trained teachers." In closing, Miss Williams emphasized the great need of trained teachers:

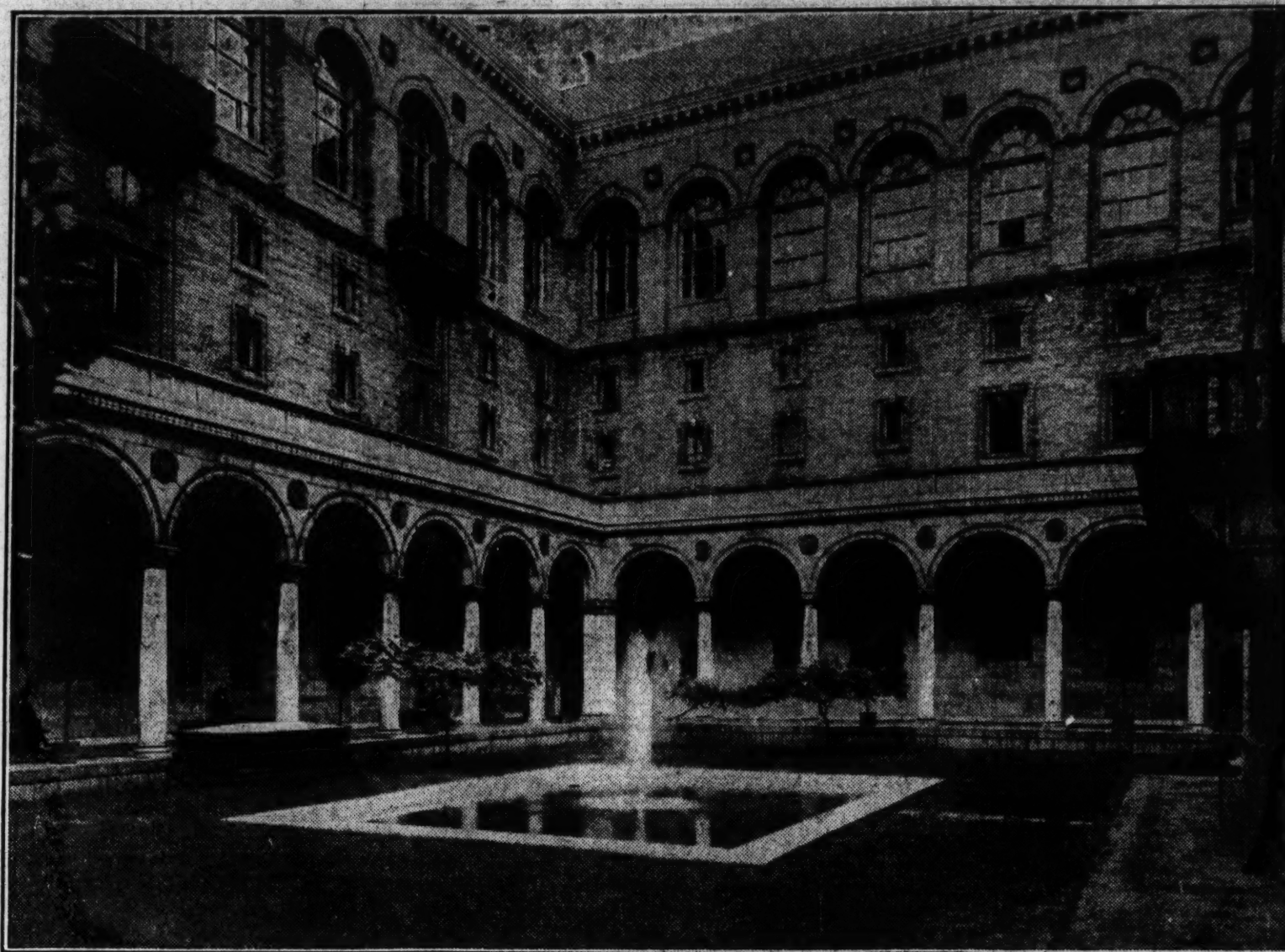
Matter of Patriotism

"Failures in war-time to respond to the call for volunteers casts a stigma upon any community. May the day soon come when failure to send into the teacher-training institutions its proper quota of recruits will likewise be deemed unpatriotic. The teacher is the real maker of history, and no nation can rise above the vision and the character of its teachers."

"These are only a few of the problems that we are here to consider. We are here representing every portion of the Nation. We are here to meet together and to work together. We are here to get inspiration from worthy ideals fostered by common action. We are here, because a country that is worth dying for is worth living intelligently for."

"We are here in the spirit that sent our fathers to these shores. We are here to forget self and to grow in service to the Republic. We are here representing that system of public education by which the Nation has been great."

"We are here to dedicate ourselves anew to the further improvement of that system to the end that education of the people by the people and for the people shall make good the glorious promise of democracy."



Court Yard of the Boston Public Library

By staff photographer

LIBRARIANS WANT FEDERAL SUPPORT

Their Institution Is Best Means
for Educating Adult Aliens
in Citizenship, They Say

Establishment of adequate library service in the nation as the only means of bringing general education and enlightened citizenship to the present generation, with recognition and support of the project by the federal government, was promulgated as the immediate aim of the library department of the National Education Association at its meeting this afternoon at the Boston Public Library.

"What the schools and other educational agencies are preparing to do for the coming generation the library alone is equipped by the very nature of its resources to do for the present generation. The institution as a medium of bringing full comprehension of the meaning of American citizenship to adult immigrants is unequalled by any other factor in the nation, the librarians agreed."

That federal promotion of development of the institution on a national scale would yield enormous returns in terms of citizenship is the basis upon which will be urged this claim in the future, it was stated. Moreover, it was agreed that the library in this extending and seeking recognition of its individual service was in no way encroaching upon the sphere of activity of educational institutions, because by the very nature of their separate ideals and supplementary character the two must always be co-ordinating factors, working hand in hand.

Libraries as Continuation Schools
"Public libraries are the only institutions which can satisfactorily serve as continuation schools for a considerable number of people," said Sherman Williams, chief of the school libraries division, Albany, N. Y., and president of the library department, in speaking on "Libraries and Librarians."

"They furnish the only school open to any considerable number of adult immigrants," he continued. "It is only through the public libraries that the great majority of adult immigrants may become acquainted with our history, our ideals, our hopes, our desires, and our ambitions. It is only those who know these aspirations fairly well who can ever really become Americanized. Without knowing these, they may become peaceable and orderly citizens, but never real Americans."

"In a democracy like ours in the long run public opinion is certain to control. Therefore it is of the utmost importance that we have an intelligent public. It is not enough that it be honest, well-intentioned and properly-spirited. It is not enough that the people be unselfish and that they love their neighbors as themselves. It is not enough that they possess all the virtues of humanity and none of its vices, if they are not intelligent."

All Should Go to High School

"It is proper that people be taught arithmetic, geography and other subjects usually studied in school, but all this may be done and the people still not be intelligent in regard to the relations that exist among men regarding what should be done or avoided to secure general welfare in homes, communities and states, and amelioration of humanity generally. It is well to try to see that all are well educated while in school and that every one should at least go through a high school, but we all know that the possibility of bringing this about belongs to the somewhat remote future. We need to bring something to pass now. This is quite feasible if only we recognize the truth and act accordingly," the speaker concluded.

"We should see that they realize that their schooling is meager and that they should continue their education as long as they live." This training could best be found for them in the literature of the country, Dr. Williams explained, in its magazines, its newspapers, and its books which it was the responsibility

and the function of the public library to bring to them.

"Whether this be done through school libraries, public libraries, state libraries, traveling libraries, or any combination of such libraries is for each state, county or locality to determine for itself," he said. "We should hold tenaciously to the general proposition that some provision should be made whereby everyone may have easy access to books, leaving each State or locality to determine the methods easiest to control."

National Campaign Urged

Substitution of a definite national campaign for library development for the present haphazard program of natural growth was urged by Joy Elmer Morgan, editor of the Journal of the National Education Association, who spoke on the possibilities of the establishment of adequate library service in the nation.

"No other single educational agency has in proportion to its cost greater undeveloped possibilities than the free public library," he asserted. "In a clearer definition of the responsibility of the federal government and of the states for the development of adequate policies for library promotion lies much of the hope of future development. Although the federal government has in Washington libraries of unsurpassed usefulness in the Library of Congress and in many departments and bureaus, there is not a single individual free to devote his entire time to the investigation of library problems on a national scale and to the development of library service to 80,000,000 citizens who know it not. There should be in Washington a bureau of libraries under recognized national leadership. This bureau should have at least \$1,000,000 a year for the encouragement of libraries in states."

"It is not necessary to review the work of the American Library Association during the war, although it constituted national recognition of the importance of library service. Neither is it necessary to elevate the standards that have been set by library organizations for the school and public libraries. These are significant achievements. They point to a time when the Nation will face the problem of making library service genuinely universal as it has faced the task of making elementary education universal."

"Under our system of government the control of education is placed entirely in the hands of the States. Yet there is not a single State in the Union which does not have compulsory school attendance. This highly desirable result has been achieved by force of example and by the publicity which has been given comparative studies in education. Compulsory school attendance without free library service is an absurdity. The one implies the other. It is for the library to conserve the high purpose and the ideals of work and life which schools exist to create. Possibly the public school makes a more direct appeal to the community than does the public library because it deals daily with the children of the community. But, looking at the matter broadly in the light of the complexity of our National ideals than is the public life, the public school is hardly more essential to the perpetuity of our National ideals than is the public library. There are vast areas that have not known the benefits of the free library; there are thousands of communities which have libraries that carry the name without administering in any effective way to the dynamic interests of the community. There are city libraries that do certain types of work surprisingly well, but which are so limited in funds that they are able to merely scratch the surface of their educational opportunities."

"The legislative program of the National Education Association as embodied in the Towner-Sterling Bill has brought forth much discussion of the Nation's responsibility for education. Men who are familiar with the situation at Washington are confident that it is only a matter of time until the essential provisions of the Towner-Sterling bill will be enacted into law. Perhaps before we are aware education will have primary recognition in the President's Cabinet and there will be federal subventions to encourage the states in the improvement of certain phases of education. It may take a year; it may take two years to bring about the achievement, but when it comes we shall wonder why so important a responsibility was not sooner assumed by the federal government."

"When education receives primary recognition in the Cabinet of the President, there will follow a period of reorganization of the educational activities of the nation. The divisions and activities of the new Department of Education will be defined. When that time comes the librarians of the nation must be ready to act. They must be ready to present to the Secretary of Education a program for the federal encouragement of libraries."

The library forces must have agreed upon the basic principles that underlie such a program of library development and must have a committee of men and women who stand solidly for these principles and who are free to work for them. Such a committee could enlist in behalf of the program the support of many organizations throughout the nation and many leading citizens who stand ready to do battle in behalf of public education.

"Without attempting to go into detail, it will not be amiss to sketch here some of the things that such a committee would obviously be called upon to consider."

Care Is Needed

"In the first place, it would need carefully to define its scope in order to avoid activities and ramifications that would dissipate its energy and influence. Such a committee should be charged with the single and responsible task of determining what measures the National Government should take to encourage the development by the states of genuinely universal free public library service in charge of professional or trained librarians. Questions of technique, of management, and of organization within the library and within the states should be held in abeyance. They will find ready solution when the first and larger problem has been met. The libraries which are directly maintained by the Federal Government should not come within the jurisdiction of such a committee. They constitute a separate problem, no more related to the primary problem of universal library service than West Point is related to elementary public education."

"Having defined its scope the committee might well consider what measures should be undertaken by the Federal Government to encourage universal library service and how the Government may best be induced to undertake those measures."

"Two possible activities of the Federal Government with relation to libraries are investigation and federal subventions for their encouragement."

"Section 5 of the Towner-Sterling Bill provides for investigation in specified fields, including:

a. Illiteracy.
b. Immigrant education.
c. Public school education.
d. Physical education.
e. Preparation of teachers.
f. Higher education.
g. Such other fields as in the judgment of the Secretary of Education may require attention and study.

and such other activities. Free public libraries should also be specified. Perhaps this change can be brought about before the bill is reported out by the committee."

"The importance of having libraries specified lies in the fact that the items specifically mentioned in the bill would first receive consideration by the Secretary of Education as a possible basis for the organization of his department into divisions. There should certainly be a division of libraries charged with responsibility for the investigation of problems relating to the development, financing, organization and administration of libraries in the various states and localities. Such systematic investigations as have been made have been conducted by persons not trained for the task and not primarily interested in public library development."

"It is not possible to estimate the enormous loss to education that has resulted from the failure of the Government to bring persistently to the attention of the Nation the best library experience of the various states and localities. Neither is it possible to estimate the impetus that would come to libraries in consequence of the studies that might be made by the Federal Government. That the influence of such studies would be great is indicated by results that have been achieved in other fields of public activity, where careful investigations have been made by experts."

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The Monitor's Appeal to Educators

EDUCATORS everywhere are interested in The Christian Science Monitor. This is because the Monitor is making an appeal to anyone who is a student of the world's activities, viewed in their broadest light. Expressions of appreciation are being constantly received from school and college officials explaining how valuable the Monitor is to them in their work and how important it is to the teaching profession as a whole.

For example, the president of a college in New Hampshire has this to say:

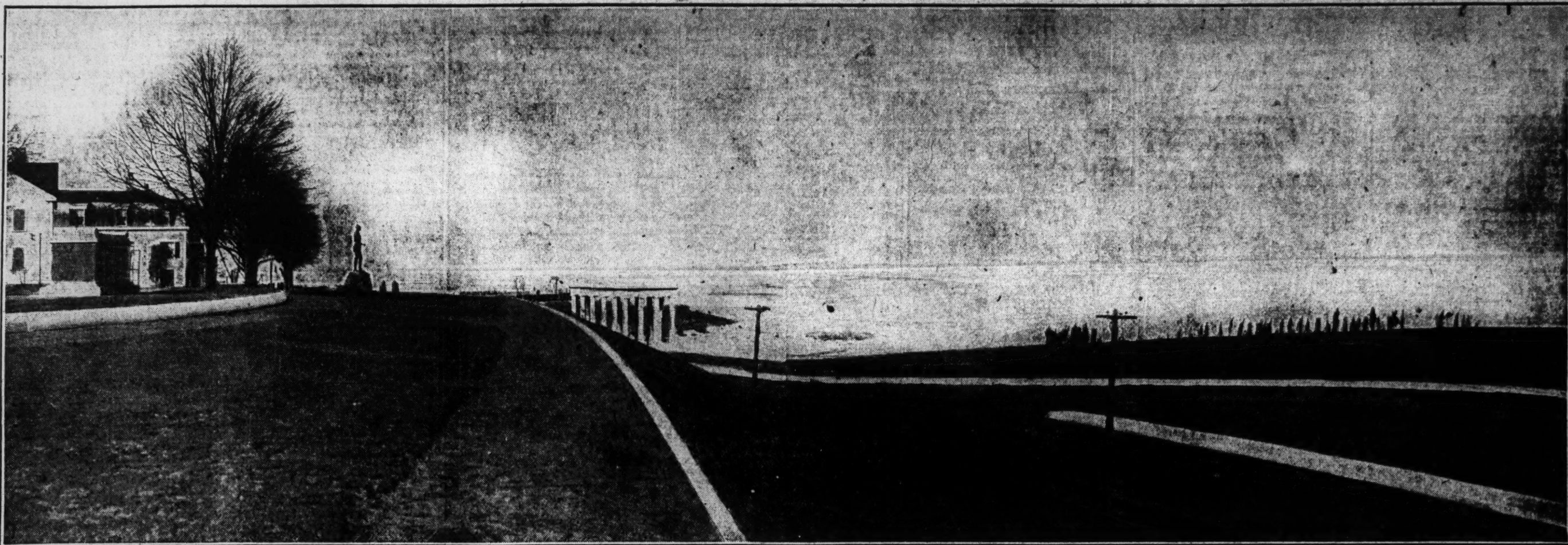
"I think that the value of such an editorial policy and such editorial writing as is habitual in the Monitor cannot be overestimated, and I both highly value the influence of these editorials and appreciate the policy which makes them possible."

A college professor in Princeton, N. J., has written as follows with reference to a certain article dealing with a subject in which he was particularly interested:

"I find the article to be very much more accurate than such descriptions usually are."

The Monitor, without a doubt, occupies a unique place in daily journalism, because it records the truth about the happenings of the world without bias or partisanship, and without fear or prejudice. Its features are of unusual interest and its editorials wide in their scope.

AN IDEAL CAMP FOR BOYS
CAMP ROPIOA
ON LONG LAKE
in Harrison, Maine
Apply Geo. A. Stanley, Ridgewood, N. Y.



Plymouth Shore Line Restored as Nearly as Possible to Condition in Which It Was When Pilgrims Landed in 1620. In the Center of Picture Stands Plymouth Rock, Sheltered by the Portico Erected by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America. To the Left, on the Crest of Cole's Hill, Is the Statue of the Indian Chief, Massasoit, by Cyrus E. Dallin. Further to the Left Is the Monument to the Pilgrims Who Succumbed to the Rigors of the First Winter.

PLYMOUTH RESTORATION WORK FINISHED AS TEACHERS ARRIVE

Changed Appearance of Water Front Marked With Completion of Undertaking by the State

PLYMOUTH, Mass., July 4 (Special Correspondence).—Although the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims was celebrated last year restoration of the shore front to nearly the conditions that obtained when the little band of men and women first stepped foot on Plymouth Rock has just been completed and the hundreds of teachers, attending the National Education Association in Boston, who are journeying daily to this town this week, are viewing the complete results of the work accomplished by the commission appointed by the Governor to expend the funds appropriated by the State.

Of course the object of chief interest to the visiting teachers is Plymouth Rock, the granite block on which the first settlers are said to have stepped in landing on the shores of New England. During the tercentenary last year, attended by many thousands of people, Plymouth Rock did not get its full value in interest, for, at that time, it was in transition from one of the various spots in Plymouth in which it has been exhibited, back to its original position on top of the buried portion of the stone, which has always lain in the sand on the exact spot where the Pilgrims landed.

The Colonial Dames of America, since last summer, have had placed in position the dignified and beautiful canopy which will probably for a century at least top the rock, protecting it from the ravages of the elements and making a quiet, shady spot for tourists to view this venerable treasure of history. The rock in the center of a stretch of greensward and granolithic walks, laid out by the State since last summer and to be kept forever as a state reservation, permanently surrounding by public grounds the rock that is revered as the exception of the flag.

Water Front Beautiful

The water front of this town is very beautiful now, the old parade ground used as a pageant stage last summer and the automobile parking space on the other side of the rock, being covered with grass, walks and shrubbery. Back of the rock, and surrounded in the center of its peak by the heroic statue of Massasoit, the Indian friend of the Pilgrims, is Cole's Hill, the first land seen by the Pilgrims when approaching these shores. The statue was made by Cyrus Dallin, the famous sculptor of Indians, of Arlington, Mass., and depicts the noble chieftain gazing out to sea, with the peace pipe laid over his left arm and his war knife slung at his back.

Some people who visit Plymouth seem to doubt the fact that Plymouth Rock is the stone on which the Pilgrims first touched the shores of this country, but ancient records refer to it as an object of prominence on the Plymouth shore and Thomas Faunce, an elder of the church, who lived until 1746 and who was the son of John Faunce, who came over in the Ann in 1623, attested to the authenticity of the rock when he visited the spot at 95 years of age and related the history of the rock as told him by his father and contemporary Pilgrims. In the presence of many witnesses he declared it to be the rock on which the forefathers landed in 1620.

The upper portion of Plymouth Rock, was for 106 years separated from the original rock and during this long period occupied localities remote from its original resting place. In 1774, during the series of events leading to the Revolution, an attempt to raise the rock for transportation to Town Square, disclosed the fact that the upper portion had become separated from the lower. The upper portion was taken to the square where it was deposited at the foot of a liberty pole from which flew a flag with the motto, "Liberty or Death." It remained there until 1834, when at a July Fourth celebration, it was carried in procession to Pilgrim Hall and deposited in the front area, later being inclosed by an iron fence. Here the upper portion of the historic piece of granite remained forty-six years, its position as far away from the water

not always being understood by many visitors.

Upper Portion Taken Back

In 1880, without ceremony, the upper portion of the rock was taken back to its original resting place and reunited with the other portion for the first time in 106 years. It presents now much the same appearance and is on the exact spot where it rested when the Pilgrims used it as a stepping stone to this continent.

Pilgrim Hall is another spot that should be of interest to all teachers visiting Plymouth. It was erected in 1824 by the Pilgrim Society as a monumental hall to the memory of the Pilgrims. It has in its possession many articles of historic interest, such as Elder Brewster's chair, a sword, pot and platter that belonged to Miles Standish, the patent of Plymouth Colony, the Peregrine White cradle, a chair once owned by Governor Winslow and Governor Bradford's Bible, printed at Geneva in 1592.

There are many articles owned by the White family in Pilgrim Hall, among them a cabinet brought in the Mayflower by William White, father of Peregrine, a cane and candlestick which he owned, also a bond written and signed by Peregrine White who lived in Marshfield until 1704. In the Alden case is a Bible dated 1661, a halberd found in a house he occupied in Duxbury, a deed signed by him and a christening bowl owned by Elder Brewster.

The Standish case is of great interest because it contains the famous

sword of the equally famous chieftain of the Pilgrims. There are, also, fragments of a quilt which belonged to his wife, Rose, and a specimen of a "sampler" worked by his daughter Lorea in 1653. The sword of Miles Standish is one of the most valuable of the articles in Pilgrim Hall. It is covered with Arabic inscriptions, which, interpreted by an Arabian savant from Jerusalem, shows that the sword probably dates back two or three centuries before the Christian era and may be much older. It was captured from the Persians at Jerusalem in 637 by the Saracens and it is probable that the famous blade came down to Captain Standish from the Crusaders.

Another object of great interest in Plymouth is the national monument to our forefathers, which stands on a hill overlooking the town. The money for its erection was contributed by over 11,000 people in the United States and from other countries. It is said to be the largest piece of granite statuary in the world. The total height of the monument is 81 feet. The inscription on the front of the monument reads: "National Monument to the Forefathers. Erected by a grateful people in remembrance of their labors, sacrifices, and sufferings for the cause of civil and religious liberty."

There are many, many other things of interest to see in Plymouth vastly engaging to anyone who is filled with patriotic zeal to know and feel all that the Pilgrims had to undergo in settling this country. Many people spend weeks in the town, hardly moving out from a half-mile square of territory, and are instructed and entertained by historical sight seeing all of the time.

The new canopy over Plymouth Rock and the new granite front to Pilgrim Hall, together with the beautiful garden, open to visitors, which stands behind the latter building, have made Plymouth an almost perfect museum of historical structures and objects.

Educational Etchings

MISS OLIVE M. JONES in her argument favoring professional training of teachers in city schools cites the instance of a young teacher who assured her pupils that it was possible to grow rice and cotton in the south not only because the south was warm but because it was "located in the torrid zone."

The hospitality and house privileges of the Young Men's Christian Union are offered men and women delegates to the convention. A hostess is in attendance in the hostess room of the building, adjoining the Hotel Touraine and from 8:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. daily the library and other rooms are accessible.

A cheerful welcome of his own was devised by the exhibitor of school pianos. He busily played at intervals a song about the glories of Georgia.

Is the inference that educators are so serious to consider things like sandwiches and ice cream of importance to be drawn from the fact that there are no luncheon booths in Mechanics Building during this convention? Someone remarked "Queer. They have them at the automobile and dog shows."

In the hallways of the Brunswick the soft drawl of the south is particularly noticeable, as there are a large number of Florida delegates stopping at the hotel. Among them are William N. Sheets, state superintendent of public instruction; R. L. Turner, state rural inspector; S. Phillips, state director of vocational education; F. A. Hathaway, Mrs. Kate Crook, Miss Lena Gould, and Miss Amelia Kendall.

The difficulties of daylight saving time have been extending to the meetings of the convention. Some of the delegates say they not only have to keep a stern grip on their guide books and programs but have to remember whether 2 o'clock on the program means 2 o'clock by their watches or 3, and that it is a job.

Finding the proverbial needle is as child's play compared to locating some of the delegates at the convention. After the bureau of registration and the housing bureau have nearly ac-

curately, and rapidly card indexed them, some of the delegates seem to vanish off the face of the earth. Much good natured banter as to their respective efficiency results from the rivalry of the bureau of registration and the housing bureau in aiding interested persons to find visitors.

Members of a committee meeting Tuesday to outline the report for the general meeting of the organization were apparently somewhat intimidated by the presence of a lone reporter who conscientiously drew out paper and pencil and prepared to make notes of the deliberations. As soon as the chairman realized there was a stranger sitting in on the gathering, she politely announced that representatives of the press were not desired. So the lone reporter folded his paper, put his pencil away and appreciated the half holiday inadvertently given him.

The committee room behind the registration headquarters might be the gathering place of the Affiliated Auctioneers from the racket there is there at all hours.

Noted among former presidents of the association present are Fred M. Hunter, superintendent of schools, Oakland, Cal.; Josephine Corliss Preston, state superintendent, Olympia, Wash.; George D. Strayer, Teachers College, Columbia University; David Johnson, president of Winthrop Normal and Industrial School, Rock Hill, South Carolina; Carroll G. Pearce, president of Milwaukee State Normal School; Milwaukee, Wis.; and Mrs. Mary C. Bradford, formerly state superintendent in Colorado.

"What was it I was going to ask you?" inquired a woman at the information booth in Mechanics Building where men teachers from Boston schools are renewing their conviction that women are the greatest question asked known. Perhaps the foregoing question was one of those which led to complaints which have been heard round about to the effect that the information men are not as obliging as they might be. And another "I want to get hold of John Smith. Yes, I know he is registered at that hotel, but he's gone out. What I want you to tell me is where he is now."

"AIDS TO TEACHERS" ARE FOUND IN MECHANICS HALL EXHIBITS

New Ideas for Equipment and Books and New Methods of Instruction Prove of Deep Interest

The exhibits in Mechanics Hall might be called "aids to teachers," for at each booth the visiting delegates to the National Education Association conference find concrete examples of ways in which to improve their profession; either in ideas for equipment and books for the schoolroom, or by new methods of teaching. Judging by the number of notes the delegates take, as they wander from the commercial exhibits in the booths downstairs to the Hawaiian exhibit on the balcony, thousands of children throughout the United States will benefit by these exhibits.

Children of Hawaii are nothing if not versatile. That impression is gained after a careful examination of the exhibit from the Hawaiian Islands, which exhibit is attractively arranged in the balcony. Specimens of handicraft, such as strings of beads, basketry, carved nuts, raffia; art work, such as posters, in attractive Oriental colors and lettering, 15-minute sketches from life, water color, and pen and ink; and, most interesting of all, a set of miniature furniture.

Short History of Hawaii

"From the pupils of Kahuku School, Oahu, to the pupils in a School in Switzerland," runs the inscription on a portfolio letter which contains pictures of Hawaii, a map on the inside cover-page showing its position geographically, and a short history of the island. The whole thing indicates on the part of the pupils in that Hawaiian school a desire to know more of the children in other lands, to tell them something of their own land, of which they are so justly proud, and to come really into personal contact.

Evidently the children of Hawaii take a keen interest in the industries of their country. Lying on the table beside the portfolio letter to Switzerland is another portfolio nicely bound, well illustrated, and giving full particulars about sugar and the sugar industry. Another portfolio explained all about the guava.

"An aid to English, prepared monthly by the eighth grade of the Central Grammar School in Honolulu," so another rather larger portfolio is called on the title page. Inside, the arrangement, the English, and the editorial comments would do credit to grammar school students anywhere.

Kipling, Tennyson, Emerson and Longfellow seem to be favorites among the children of Hawaii. "Poets Among the Grasses" is the name for a booklet prepared by the literature class of grade eight, Central Grammar School. The book contains poems by different American and English authors, with pressed grasses and flowers to illustrate each poem.

Good Commercial Exhibits

Perhaps the commercial booth which occasions the most comment is that of the Keystone View Company, showing how geography may be taught by the use of lantern slides thrown on the screen in daylight, and in a

A Good Thing

Make your trip easy by taking Travelers' Cheques with you. This relieves you of the responsibility of having large sums of money in your possession.

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Hair Dresser
MARCEL WAIVING
SHAMPOOING
706 19th St., N. W.
Franklin 584
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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lighted room. This, in the opinion of W. G. Cove, the representative from England, is a most novel and interesting experiment.

Dennison's art exhibit attracts many of the women teachers, who are interested in the hand decorated vases and cards, which are done quite easily by any person after a few lessons, and which are given free at the Dennison art store in Boston. Teachers especially interested in the production of plays by the children, or teachers of kindergartens, show keen interest in the crepe paper dresses and features made from the Dennison art crepe paper.

Many of the best known publishing companies have arranged exhibits of school books or books suitable for children. Among them the Rand McNally Company show to advantage because of attractive covers. The Detroit Movable Desk receives much comment from the visiting teachers, as it seems to combine comfort with compactness, and to have many advantages over the old type of school desk.

The American Humane Education Society booth shows a number of posters illustrating ways in which children may be thoughtful and kind to dumb animals.

Junior Red Cross

One of the most interesting corners in the Mechanics Building is that in which the Junior Red Cross has its exhibit, side by side with the exhibit of Anna Milo Upjohn's studies of child life. "Happy childhood the world over" is the slogan over the Junior Red Cross booth. On the tables are books with specimens of embroidery and sewing from schools in Scotland, France, Belgium, Albania, and many other foreign countries. The Junior Red Cross is building for world peace and understanding. It co-operates with the Junior Red Cross in foreign countries.

The drawings by Anna Milo Upjohn show children of other lands in characteristic studies. Following her work with the American Red Cross, Anna Upjohn was asked in 1919 to prepare studies of child life in the foreign countries with which she was familiar, and with whom American children are becoming familiar through the relief organization and the Junior Red Cross.

Lifelike statues and busts are ex-

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EDUCATORS TALK ABOUT ILLITERACY

State Superintendents Describe Progress in Various Sections

The progress of the fight against illiteracy from Maine to California was described at the meeting of the Conference on Illiteracy of the National Education Association this afternoon in Huntington Hall. Mrs. Core Wilson Stewart of Frankfort, Ky., the founder of this work, presided. The addresses on the program were as follows:

"America's War on Illiteracy," Fred M. Hunter, superintendent of schools, Oakland, Cal.; "North Dakota's Ultimatum to Illiteracy," Minnie J. Nielson, state superintendent of public instruction, Bismarck, N. D.; "The Emancipation of Illiterates in the South," M. L. Brittain, state superintendent of schools, Atlanta, Ga.; "Routing Illiteracy in the Great Northwest," Josephine Corliss Preston, state superintendent of public instruction, Olympia, Wash.; and "Maine's Five-Year Siege," Augustus O. Thomas, state superintendent of public schools, Augusta, Me.

Mr. Thomas said: "We have in Maine two large settlements of citizens who do not speak English, the French-speaking Acadians and the Swedes. These people are born Americans and they love America, and they are now trying to learn our language. Evening schools even for adults are being conducted for them, both in their towns and in the country.

"Our illiteracy problem is chiefly among foreigners in industrial towns, and we have 18 instruction centers among them. Our program calls for the education of 4000 illiterates each year for five years. Portland is doing some of our most interesting work."

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EDUCATION CALLED ROAD TO EMINENCE

"Education should enable every boy and every girl—yes, every man and every woman—to rise to the very heights of his or her capabilities and endowments; then, to become a citizen of power in the service of the Commonwealth," said Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of Boston's public schools, in his oration at the Faneuil Hall exercises, a part of the city's Independence Day celebration.

Mr. Burke in speaking of "intellectual habits," told of the value of thinking straight, how it afforded moral courage to the individual, that he may form his own opinions and convictions; "that he may think dispassionately and arrive at independent conclusions; that he may distinguish with judicial candor between the spurious and the genuine; that he may become a seeker after truth, truth in its moral loveliness—and the truth shall make him free."

Officials of various Independence Day celebration committees today announced that fireworks displays, scheduled for last night and postponed on account of rain, would in most instances be set off on the first pleasant night. In many districts, the displays will be offered Saturday night and in some instances tonight, weather permitting.

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GREY FLANNEL TROUSERS \$7.50
Many men prefer them to "WHITE"—because of their practical shade. Especially desirable for sport wear with a dark coat.

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Furniture, Jewelry, Mirrors, Caskets, Old China, Art Objects, Fireplaces and other Brasses
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1229 G St., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

GARDENING GIVES SCHOOLS IDEAL NATURE STUDY COURSES

Practical and Theoretical Aspects of Work Discussed by Teachers' Organizations

Discussion of the relation of gardening and nature study as well as of methods of solving some practical garden problems characterized the meeting of the National Council of Supervisors of Nature Study and Gardening this afternoon in Horticultural Hall. Representatives from various cities explained how they had worked out the relationship problem. "Gardening was a part of the curriculum of many private schools, but not of the public schools of Boston until 1916," said Thomas P. Donohy of the West Roxbury High School. "Boston is now one of the leaders in garden work, and the teaching of gardening in the elementary grades is well established," he said. "The aim of gardening is to increase the child's powers of appreciation, promote general intelligence and develop an understanding of the practical application of nature study."

Experimenting Helps
"Nature study as it is logically applied to gardening deals with simple realities. It is unwise to think of teaching gardening without a few simple experiments. Nature study in the Boston schools has recently been revised in accordance with the project point of view. Teachers now use materials in the school room, and by means of a few simple problems have to do with sunlight, the ideal soil and so on, are able to develop a very practical point of view."

Both the practical and theoretical aspects of school gardening were discussed at the meeting of the School Garden Association of America Monday afternoon at the New England Conservatory of Music. The main topic of the meeting was "The Development of School Gardening in America."

Optimism Essential
"The teacher must also have had some practical experience in the growing of garden crops, preferably in the farm experience. Truly, he must be an optimist. The pessimist has no

place in a school garden or in any other garden.

He who plants a seed beneath the sod And waits to see it push away the sod His trust is in God.

And his trust is the biggest and most essential requirement of a good garden teacher."

Home and school gardens provide lessons in good business practices, according to E. K. Thomas of the Rhode Island Trust Company, Providence, R. I., formerly supervisor of the extension schools in that state, discussing the value of gardening from a practical point of view.

"When a borrower is looking for credit, three factors have to be considered," said Mr. Thomas, "the first of which is his character, the second his industry, and the third is his ability to direct that industry. When these three are of the first order, the borrower is not a credit risk but a credit investment."

Balanced Program Important
Miss L. Gertrude Howe of the Mary Hemmaway School, Boston, who spoke on "The School Garden, a Centre for Occupation, Recreation, Inspiration," emphasized the importance of a balanced program for children with active minds, especially during the summer.

At the close of her address she presented Mrs. J. Hungerford Milbank of Freeport, New York, who read a recent poem of her own called:

"THROB OF THE MORNING"
Open the windows, Dearly, and let in the luscious air.
Twirl your hair with rose your tender cheeks
And gently caress your hair—
"Twirl your hair with delight your weary eyes
"Twirl your hair with life is fair."

"Come out in the early morning on the dew-dew-dew dew.
Heart-sing in that glorious trio
Of nature, and you, and me.
And the dew-dew-dew shall join us
And the dew-dew-dew shall join us
And the dew-dew-dew shall join us
Like a whispering kiss—from God."

Friday night they will stop at Gorham, N. H.
Saturday they will tour the White Mountains and inspect the State Normal School at Plymouth. In the afternoon they will come to the capital at Concord, at which a dinner is being arranged from there the party will return to Boston.

DELEGATES VALUE TINY POST OFFICE

Model of Efficiency Handles Convention's Mail

The National Education Association's convention headquarters at Mechanics Building is one of the most fully equipped headquarters imaginable and the little six-foot square post office is the most efficient temporary office than can be devised. It is a typical "small town post office" without the rural free delivery and only the familiar postcard-reading-clerk and letter investigating gossips are missing.

The post office is built in the form of a diminutive garden pergola. The walls are latticed and one almost expects to see vines climbing over it. There are small geranium window boxes on each corner adding a touch of green and pink to the pure white color of the booth. The plants were furnished by the Boston school gardens. Inside the booth are the usual rows of pigeon holes, the scales and the stamps which go with every post office. The booth is in knockdown form and was constructed by the Boy Pre-natal School of Boston, the material being donated by the Downes Lumber Company of Boston.

The post office, consisting of a single general delivery and stamp window combined, is under the management of the Back Bay post office. This branch is conducted like any other post office and two men are at the window—in fact that is all the staff it will hold. The convention is assured of especially good service as the men serving at the window are of the post office supervisory force and under the personal direction of William J. Quinn. Anything may be mailed at this window but no mail is made up for the trains here. Everything is taken to the Back Bay office for handling. All mail, of every description and class, marked with an addressed to the National Education Association, is sent to this little office. Persons who came to the convention and who were unable to obtain accommodations in advance had all their mail sent to this post office and call for it there. Nothing is distributed from this booth; everything must be called for.

Between 8:30 and 10 o'clock on mornings business is at its height. Visitors wait in long lines at the little window for their mail and the booth has all the aspects of the holiday Christmas rush. The National Education Association post office will be operating as long as the convention lasts and is open from 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily.

About 20 feet away for general information service is another booth, an exact twin of the post office. Here information of all kinds is furnished, but its brother, the post office, is by far the busier and gives much of the information supposed to be furnished by the other. The post office of this convention will be remembered for a long time and it establishes a splendid precedent for other conventions.

CHANGES PROPOSED IN LOWER GRADES

Committee Recommends Revision of Elementary Courses Throughout Schools

Changes in elementary school courses which will give the child a more thorough training for present day conditions, were advocated at the meeting of the National Council of Education in Westworth Institute Monday afternoon.

Miss Katherine D. Blake, New York City, presented the final report of the committee on changes needed in the elementary school courses, this report being supplemented with short speeches by teachers of the various subjects under discussion.

"That history should be taught to show the glory of peace and not of war was the stand taken by Miss Mary McKimmon, who, however, public school history textbooks for the manner in which they place the glamour of war to the student."

"We must use history to teach a philosophy of life," Miss McKimmon said, "but not as a vehicle of propaganda. Through history the child may learn the great moral ideals of life. Give the child the opportunity to find out for himself and think for himself in the study of history." She pointed out the harm done in making the subject a matter of mere memorizing.

Conservation Lessons

"If there is one thing America needs to do it is to train the children to conserve the natural resources of the country," said Howard Driggs. He recommended the general introduction of courses in natural science "to get children to study nature as a patriotic duty in helping preserve the great natural resources of the nation."

The advantages of training in arithmetic were outlined by Miss Georgia Alexander. This study, she said, teaches measurement and facts needed in everyday life, shows the student why a certain process gives a certain result and strengthens the power to image a situation and see relationships. In this subject accuracy should be placed first and speed should be made a secondary aim, she declared.

Religion and the Schools

Miss Blake gave the report on "Training for Parenthood" in the absence of Miss Elizabeth A. Woodward. This training, which is not the teaching of sex hygiene, belongs in the first six years of the school curriculum because a majority of the pupils withdraw before they reach high school, Miss Blake said, adding that the training is especially needed among the children of the foreign born.

A. Duncan Youcem, chairman, presented the report of the committee on the teaching of democracy. "We have come to an agreement that where the public schools represent all the people and every creed we cannot teach religion," Mr. Youcem declared. "The church must be responsible to the public for religious education, and there is an increasing feeling that the church owes the duty to the state. The report included speeches by the Rev. Fr. Augustine F. Hickey, Boston, Walter S. Atherton, professor of religious education at Boston University, and Rabbi Louis A. Mann, New Haven, Conn.

ANNUAL ELECTION SYSTEM OPPOSED

Teacher Says Only Arguments in Its Favor Are Fallacious

Opening with the statement that the only arguments for the annual election of teachers are that it provides the easiest way of dropping the inefficient and that the uncertainty of a teacher's position keeps her in a state of professional advancement, Mrs. Elizabeth Haney, Minneapolis, Minn., said in her talk before the meeting of the National League of Teachers' Associations, held this afternoon in Tufts Medical School amphitheater, that both these reasons were fallacious.

"The fallacy of both is obvious when one considers that the economic loss and the moral injury to the child is too great to allow a poor teacher to be kept a single day after she is found out," said Mrs. Haney. "Tenure does not mean the retention of the poor teachers, but it aids in making better teachers."

"And this is the one great argument for tenure. It results in a contented mind and a contented mind is prepared for progression. With tenure teaching will become a life's work, not a mere stepping-stone to another job. Making life's work of teaching means better qualifications, standards, and advancement for teachers, and these are the outstanding need of our educational system."

"Tenure cannot be procured by a plea for the protection of all teachers. Any teacher who, after a reasonable length of time does not progress cannot, and should not, be kept indefinitely. I am unalterably opposed to granting security to one who has shown, after a number of years, that she is of static caliber."

Dr. William J. O'Shea of New York City, who was to have read a paper on "Rating of Those Who Rate," was unable to attend the meeting.

CITIES CAMPAIGNING FOR 1923 CONVENTION

Cleveland, O., Detroit, Mich., Chicago, Ill., and Oakland, Cal., are campaigning for the 1923 convention of the National Education Association while Philadelphia is working hard to get the meeting for its sesqui-centennial in 1926. In fact, Philadelphia is said to have agreed to vote for Oakland next year if Oakland will vote for Philadelphia in '26.

F. J. Kennedy, convention manager for the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, is in town to work for the prize for next year. The Forest City seems to have a fair chance for the convention as it has just opened a fine new convention hall which was built at a cost of over \$6,000,000.

WAGES OF OFFICERS OF SHIPPING BOARD RAISED 20 PER CENT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 5—An advance of about 20 per cent in the wage scale for officers on passenger vessels of the Shipping Board will take effect today as the result of an agreement reached at a recent conference between officials of the Shipping Board and representatives of the officers' associations. At that time it was pointed out that officers on privately owned passenger vessels were receiving more pay, thus drawing the highest type of officer to the private concerns.

The new scale provides for five different classifications. Officers of the Leviathan will get from \$7500 a year for the master down to \$2040 a year for fourth officer. The master of the George Washington will receive \$6500 a year and that of the America \$6000. Skippers of the 536-boat vessels will draw \$5000 a year, and those of the 522-boat vessels, \$4500. The range of salaries for the other officers will be on the same scale as those of the Leviathan.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES LAUDED

Department of Secondary Education Told of Their Value in Building Up Student Morale

Extra-curricular activities were lauded as a proper, of initiative, leadership, co-operation, and intelligent obedience to authority by Elbert K. Fretwell, Columbia University, New York City, in his paper on "Extra-Curricular Activities" given at the meeting of the department of secondary education, held this afternoon at Boston's Free School.

Out of the program were Eugene R. Smith, headmaster of the Park School, Baltimore, Md., who spoke on "Character Training"; Maurice Ricker, United States Public Health Service, "Some Phenomena of Adolescence in Relation to Character Training"; F. H. J. Paul, principal of De Witt Clinton High School, New York City, "Student Organizations"; and Clarence D. Kingsley, state supervisor of secondary education, Boston, "Recent Progress of the Commission on the Reorganization of Secondary Education."

Mr. Fretwell said in part:

"The public and professionally trained school leaders are increasingly recognizing the contribution that extra-curricular activities may make in training secondary school pupils in citizenship. The Philadelphia high school surveys this phase of school life has had serious consideration."

"The courses of study and the methods of teaching can make their great contribution to training in citizenship, but the whole field of extra-curricular activities is not covered by the keen interest of the pupils, and because of the opportunity for the pupils participating in directing their own affairs."

"The present movement in the organization and direction of the extra-curricular activities of our secondary schools is not, however, rich because of 'Full Self-Government,' but it is seriously concerned with pupil participation in organizing and developing these activities. It takes wiser and better-trained teachers and school principals to arrange the school situation so that pupils can and do participate in directing their own affairs than it does to run a Prussian system."

Wise Guidance Needed

"When guided by a wise teacher adviser, extra-curricular activities can furnish real opportunities for developing such desirable qualities as initiative, leadership, co-operation and intelligent obedience to authority. Pupils can develop these qualities by participating in home room and class organizations, in pupil councils, in pupil finances and the school bank, in debating, in musical organizations, in state contests and field days and in the school's co-operation with such supplementary agencies as Scouting and the Junior Red Cross."

"Pupils have further opportunity to work as citizens in athletic associations, in debating, in musical organizations, in state contests and field days and in the school's co-operation with such supplementary agencies as Scouting and the Junior Red Cross."

"The extra-curricular activities should grow out of curricular activities. It is the laissez-faire attitude of school teachers, when their potentialities in the past that have made the pupil live at once—one devoted to class requirements and the other to the extra-curricular life of the school. There must be constructive leadership on the part of the principal and his teachers to improve the wants of pupils in the line of activities and leadership to enable the pupil, with satisfaction to himself, to satisfy these improved wants."

Not Too Much Advice

"There should be a professionally trained assistant to the principal in every high school whose special business it is to promote, curb, and direct extra-curricular activities. There should be a teacher-adviser for every activity—an adviser who will guide just enough and not too much."

"High school pupils need wise, sympathetic guidance. They become increasingly able to direct themselves by what they do with keen interest and satisfaction. Extra-curricular activities under the careful, enthusiastic guidance of school authorities furnishes a most desirable opportunity for the pupil to develop the qualities of a citizen by active participation."

"There must be team-play, a conscious effort on the part of every member of the school to make the school a better school. Teachers and pupils must be trained in this direction. For both teachers and pupils extra-curricular activities rightly guided can furnish part of this training. They can build school morale; they can help make the school a happier, a more attractive, joyous place, for teachers and pupils."

COUNTRY SCHOOLS PRESENT PROBLEM

Plans Being Formulated for Elimination of the One-Teacher Type

At this afternoon's meeting of the department of rural education of the National Educational Association, held in Jordan Hall at the Conservatory of Music, the vital importance of the question of rural education as a national problem was discussed.

Miss Mabel Carney, secretary of the department, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor just before the meeting brought out some interesting figures when asked about the number of rural schools in the United States. She said:

"Actual census gathered by Columbia University department of rural education showed there were 210,000 rural schools of the one or two-teacher type. That there were 170,000 rural schools which should be consolidated, but that consolidation was not practical in about 70,000 schools. These being in the mountain districts or remote settlements with poor communications."

The first speaker of the regular meeting, Lee L. Driver, director State Bureau Rural Education, Pennsylvania, addressed a host of practical methods of consolidation for that type of school district where such a plan was feasible.

Miss Fannie M. Dunn, of Columbia University, presented the results of her investigations of the 70,000 rural schools which it was not practical to consolidate.

200,000 One Teacher Schools

"The cult of the little red schoolhouse has been a serious obstacle to educational progress," declared Miss Dunn. "To what extent is that cult justifiable?" she continued. "And what may be expected in the future of the one-teacher school?"

"In spite of emphasis on consolidation for the last quarter of a century, nearly 200,000 one-teacher schools remain in the United States. This number, we hope to reduce to 40,000."

"It is largely a proportion of our population is now receiving its education in schools of this type, and since it appears that a considerable number will continue to depend upon them, it is proper to consider them as a distinct agency of education, rather than to ignore and neglect them in our constructive programs."

"It is urgently important to consider their contribution to education in the past, and their potentialities and limitations as educational agencies for the future. When all has been done that can be done in the way of reorganization or invention of new materials and methods of instruction and supervision for these small rural schools, when their potentialities have been realized, and when their limitations have been counteracted, we must ask wherein lies the future service of the one-teacher school. Under what conditions, finally, should it be permitted to persist?"

Tributes to Miss Williams

Miss Mabel Carney briefly announced a change in the program, introduced Miss Ruby Batt, of Shelby County, Tennessee, and stated that the remainder of the time would be used to honor Miss Charl Ormond Williams, the national president of the association, and a member of the Department of Rural Education.

Miss Batt said that in her position as president of the Shelby County Teachers Association she had had unusual opportunity to observe the splendid results obtained by the Rural Education Department under the leadership of Miss Williams. Dr. A. O. Thomas of Maine was next introduced. He paid a graceful tribute to Miss Williams as having within a very short time and from a remote region achieved a national reputation as a leader of educational movements.

A special showing was made of a film illustrating the work of the rural schools in Delaware. Miss Ida G. Barnes explained the nature of the work and pointed out the essential topics shown by the photographs. The closing number was a musical feature in honor of Miss Williams, 45 of the teachers of Shelby County, Tenn., singing a number of songs. Shelby is Miss Williams' home county. A special meeting of the Department of Education called immediately following the close of the regular program formulated a plan for a campaign to unite the rural educational departments. This was to be done through the Journal of Education.

MIDDLE STATES TEACHERS MEET

Speaker Urges Hearers to Support N. E. A. Ideals

Loyalty of teachers of the middle states to the National Education Association and the cause of education in the United States was pledged by Dr. George D. Strayer at a luncheon attended by 200 teachers from these states in the Hotel Lenox yesterday. Dr. Strayer emphasized the growing interest in national education as evidenced by the rapid growth in membership of the National Education Association, and urged the teachers to stand firmly for the ideals of the association, which he described as a square deal for every boy and girl in the land.

Mrs. Josephine C. Preston expressed her gratitude for the opportunity of attending a convention held in New England and declared she would go home a better American citizen as a result of the convention.

A message from the Pacific coast was brought by Dr. Fred M. Hunter, California, who called attention to the increased activity in the promulgation of educational ideals in the United States.

STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE ARRANGING IMPORTANT EXHIBIT

Survey of Schoolhouses in United States of Deep Interest to Educators and Students Alike

The exhibit of schoolhouses including the plans and the pictures, which is to be seen in the symposium of the Boston Latin School, Huntington Avenue, corner of Longwood Avenue, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of the Committee on Standardization of Schoolhouse Planning and Construction of the National Education Association, is one of the most important ever held by the association.

A survey of schoolhouses in the United States from the point of space economy, adaptation of building to curriculum, sanitation and other details, has been made during the past four years by the committee, which is headed by Frank Irving Cooper, a Boston architect. Clarence D. Kingsley, of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, is associated with Mr. Cooper in the present exhibition. According to Mr. Cooper a rough estimate of the school buildings now in construction in the United States would place the value at approximately \$280,000,000 and the activity in schoolhouse construction this year is greater than it has been for the past six or seven years.

The exhibit at the Latin School includes schoolhouses from more than a dozen states of the Union and represents more than 40 cities and towns and an equal number of architects. Official exhibits are made by the boards of education of Minnesota, Alabama and Shelby County, Tenn., by the cities of Boston, Mass.; Cleveland, O.; Rochester, N. Y., and the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Nashville, Tenn., established for the development of the rural school throughout the south.

Exhibits From California
The State Board of Education of Minnesota has a showing that is in itself educational. An unostentatious folder contains nearly two dozen designs of different types of ungraded elementary schools, together with plans photographs and perspectives of the Virginia, Minn., Vocational School, the Austin High School and others. An exhibit from New Jersey by Guilbert and Betelle shows plans and perspectives of rural schools for one, two, three, and four teachers, respectively. Absent from different types are here included of excellent instructive character. They indicate efforts towards helping in the problems of the rural school building. In his requests for exhibits Mr. Cooper emphasized this phase of good construction, and the results have been particularly gratifying in this respect. The same architects show colored perspectives of high, normal and vocational schools.

In the same line of aid to rural communities in planning their school buildings the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Nashville shows more than a dozen plans and perspectives suitable to the needs of from one teacher to nine, and some of these schools must be set up in districts that are very rural, various homes for different groups of the school teachers are shown. The same idea is carried out in the exhibit of Miss Charl O. Williams, president of the National Education Association and superintendent of the Shelby County (Tenn.) schools. Photographs and plans of quite a number of these buildings indicate the needs of a community like this. The showing of Miss Williams is developed into some views of the communal functions of the school buildings.

Two photographs show the omnibus transportation of the pupils to and from school. From the west coast comes an extensive exhibit of photographs by Donovan and Schmitt of Oakland of interesting schools in the towns of California.

Boston Schools Shown
Of special interest is the exhibit of a dozen items by John Nolen of Cambridge, Mass., landscape architect, who shows that the school plant need not be merely a brick or stone house on a city street. Many decorative features in the grounds are shown, with one or two interesting blue prints of distribution of scholars about their schools.

The city of Boston exhibit shows perspectives of more than 10 different school buildings of importance. The items from the Cleveland board of education include a number of beautiful drawings of the John Hay High School and others of which W. P. McCormack was architect. These are striking examples of the draftsman's art. On the other hand the few drawings in color by Cram & Ferguson of Boston, give an admirable showing of an entirely different technique. W. B. Litter of St. Louis exhibits many photographs and drawings of school buildings, largely in his own city; F. Hunsacker of Chicago is represented by detail photographs and plans of half a dozen important school buildings in Chicago; and Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton of Evanston, Ill., present a large group of buildings in Illinois and Michigan.

Plans for drawings of consolidated schools show the need that this type is filling in thinly settled communities and several plans of junior and senior high schools are included in the exhibits, especially one of a large high school and its grounds at Columbus, O. Manual training, industrial, technical and vocational schools are represented, showing their growing importance in the school program of the United States.

Several important subjects dealing with planning and construction of schoolhouses will be taken up at the conference of the committee on standardization at the State House, Garden Hall, in the east wing, Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. S. L. Smith of Nashville, Tenn., general field agent for the Julius Rosenwald Fund will speak on "Planning the Modern High School."

"The School Buildings of New York City," and Mr. Cooper, chairman of the committee, will speak on "Schoolhouse Planning as a Science." All of the talks will be illustrated with lantern slides.

W. B. OWEN TO BE ASSOCIATION HEAD
(Continued from Page 1)
College, Maryville, Mo., and Dr. Lester Smith, dean of the School of Education, Indiana University and National Education Association state director for Indiana.

Mr. Owen is a native of Ohio. He received his bachelor of arts degree from Denison University in 1887. He studied at the University of Berlin in 1887 and at the University of Halle in 1900 and 1901. He received the honorary degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Chicago in 1901.

Began Teaching in 1887
In 1887 and 1888 he was an instructor at the Western Pennsylvania Classical and Scientific Institute. From 1892 until 1909 he was associated with the University of Chicago as fellow, tutor, instructor, assistant professor and associate professor of Greek, and from 1905 until 1909 as associate professor of education.

From 1901 until 1909, Mr. Owen was principal and dean of the University of Chicago Secondary Schools. Since then he has been head of the Chicago Normal School. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa honorary society. Mr. Owen edited the Educational Bi-monthly from 1904 until 1915. He is now editor of the American School and the Chicago Schools Journal.

AMERICANS STUDY TRADE OF BELGIUM
By Special Cable
BRUSSELS, July 5—A dinner was arranged by the American Express Company in Brussels on Monday in honor of the members of the committee which has arrived from New York for the purpose of studying commercial questions of importance and interest in Belgium. Accompanying the committee are 14 students from the Universities of Harvard, Yale, New York, Pittsburgh, Michigan and West Virginia.

Henry Morgan, American consul-general at Brussels, presided at the dinner and Mr. Lippens, governor-general of the Congo, was present and extended a cordial welcome to the guests. Professor Dehaes of New York University returned thanks, referring enthusiastically to the activity and progress of Belgium. Mr. De Leval, a barrister, referred to Mr. Hoover, mention of whose name called forth hearty applause.

GERMAN TRADE GAINS
WASHINGTON, July 5—Exports to Germany from the United States increased by May nearly \$6,000,000, compared with May, 1921, and imports from Germany increased more than \$2,000,000.

CHANGES PROPOSED IN SCHOOL COURSES

Broader and Less Academic Studies Advocated by President of Teachers' Federation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 5—Reorganization of courses of study in the public schools around social objectives was advised by Charles B. Stillman, president of the American Federation of Teachers, in his annual report presented to the Federation at the opening of its sixth convention here today.

"Subject matter from the fields of political science, economics, sociology and psychology, now usually open only to those few who reach senior college, should be made available in the more elementary forms to the students in the 'people's colleges,' the high schools," Mr. Stillman declared. "And the work of the elementary schools also should be influenced profoundly by the same trend. If we are to be fitted for self-government as a people, it must be made impossible for any child to leave the public schools without some conception of the historic and continuing evolution of organized society."

Mr. Stillman recommended endorsement of the report on usurpation of power by the United States Supreme Court; brought in by a special committee of the American Federation of Labor after criticism of the Supreme Court by Robert M. La Follette, United States Senator from Wisconsin. The Teachers Federation is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Stillman reported that in the past year and a half, since the last convention, the federation had "suffered losses which it would be unwise to minimize," but he added that "our local have in general maintained their defense and protected the schools."

Speakers today included Victor A. Glazier, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Miss Marion Lyons, president of the Chicago Federation of Women High School Teachers; and Leo R. Kling, president of the Chicago Federation of Men Teachers.

BELGIAN EXPEDITION STARTS
By Special Cable
BRUSSELS, July 5—A Belgian scientific mission conducted by Professor Massart of the University of Brussels and organized by the University Foundation owing its existence to American generosity, will embark for Brazil July 17, where they will remain six months to carry out biological investigations.

EXPERTS DISCUSS HOME ECONOMICS

Relation of Study to Program of the School Is Considered

The fact that home economics as taught and carried out in various schools of the United States is much broader in scope than mere sewing and cooking, was brought out in reports, papers, and discussions made by delegates and visitors to the convention of the National Education Association at a department meeting of the American Home Economics Association, held at Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, this afternoon.

The meeting was conducted under the auspices of the New England branch of the association, whose president, Miss Antoinette Roof of Simmons College, arranged the program. Mrs. Horace A. Skilton of Cambridge, formerly agent for teachers' training under the State Board of Education, presided in the absence of Miss Root.

The relation of home economics to the high school program and the responsibility of superintendents, principals, supervisors and teachers of home economics in the choice of material presented, were points stressed in papers read by George A. Vorse, professor of rural education in the department of rural and vocational education in Cornell University, and by Miss Edna N. White, director of the Merrill Palmer School of Detroit, Mich., an institution heavily endowed and which has spent large sums of money in research.

Charles K. Moulton, principal of the B. M. C. Durfee High School, Fall River, told of experimental work in home economics being done in his school, while Miss S. Helen Bridge of the Harvard University Graduate School of Education, talked on home economics in general.

Frank W. Wright, director, division of elementary and secondary education and normal schools, State Board of Education, led a general discussion on the subject. The discussion touched upon the housing problem, food, clothing, the care of children and its relation to the community, as well as upon legislation in which the association is especially interested. It was reported that the New England division of the association now numbers about 600 members. Refreshments were served following the meeting.

STATE IS PREPARING TO RESCUE TEACHERS

CONCORD, N. H., July 5 (Special)—New Hampshire school officials have made arrangements to entertain the National Association members who are meeting in Boston, with a trip through the scenic attractions of the Granite State next Friday. Gov. Albert O. Brown will welcome the delegates, and Huntley N. Spaulding, chairman of the State Board of Education, assisted by members of the state board, will act as their escorts.

They are expected to arrive from Portland, Me., Friday morning at North Conway. From there they will be taken by automobile through the White Mountain notches to Berlin, Orto B. Brown of the State Board of Education and the Berlin Chamber of Commerce will take the party through the paper mills Friday afternoon.

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GERMAN PATENTS RETURN IS ASKED

President Directs Alien Property Custodian to Obtain Them From Chemical Foundation

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 3.—The entire question of the dye industry in the United States has been brought into prominence by President Harding's letter to Col. Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian, directing him to have the property held by the Chemical Foundation, which took over German patents, returned to the Government.

This action by the President was taken on the advice of the Attorney General, it was learned here today, and not on any complaint or request of the alien property custodian, made either directly to the President or to the Department of Justice. The sale of the German patents, along with other transactions regarding enemy property, has been made the object of attack in Congress, and Mr. Daugherty has been reproached for his failure to bring to justice alleged profiteers. It was intimated about the time the Attorney General obtained an additional \$500,000 for carrying on prosecutions that some prominent officials under the Wilson Administration would be shown to have acted in violation of their rights and to their own profit. This is the first move to bring such officials into the light.

In reply to the President's letter directing him to demand the return of the property from the Chemical Foundation and to take other action to protect the rights of the United States, Mr. Daugherty assured the President that his instructions would be carried out "with all possible dispatch."

"After months of investigation by the official of the Department of Justice and in the face of much interference, the point was finally reached when it was possible to make a report to the President," he said.

It is not believed here that Francis P. Garvan and those associated with him will return the property without making a stubborn fight which will bring into the open the whole dye story and the determination to maintain the advance that the United States has gained during the war. The Chemical Foundation will claim that it was organized primarily for patriotic purposes and not as a commercial enterprise. Under the terms of the formation of the foundation, no individual could make money out of the properties under its control.

Head of Chemical Foundation Defends Its Title to Patents

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 3.—Francis P. Garvan, president of the Chemical Foundation and former alien property custodian, in a rebuttal charged made by President Harding in his orders to the present alien property custodian to obtain the return of 4700 German chemical patents to the Government, declared that America's best lawyers, including several staunch and true Harding Republicans, approved the foundation's title to these patents. It bought from the custodian, and on that united opinion 150 of the biggest chemical concerns of the country invested \$150,000,000 for the development of the patents for market in this country.

"I am proud to claim credit for being the founder of the Chemical Foundation," Mr. Garvan said. "This is not the first time it has been attacked. The Germans have been quite active with their propaganda, and their campaign is to get those patents back so that they once more can control the entire dye market and a large part of the rest of the chemical market, and the billions of dollars in American industry that are dependent on dyes and other chemicals."

"Incidentally, it might be mentioned that the question of the German chemical embargo comes up in the new tariff bill on July 12, and this attack is well timed."

"Attorney General Daugherty says that 'After many months of investigation by the officials of the Department of Justice and in the face of much interference, the point was finally reached when it was possible to make a report to the President.'"

"What sort of investigation was this?" continued Mr. Garvan. "What interference was there? We did not even know that there was an investigation. We would have been glad to place all we had at the disposal of the investigators."

"We formed the Foundation to foster the American chemical industry. We have done that. The Du Pont interests alone invested \$15,000,000 in plant and research for the development of the patents for which they hold formulae. The 15 companies that hold liens have invested at least \$150,000,000 in that way."

ACTION DEMANDED ON FREIGHT FLEET

Government May Take Over Craft on Mississippi

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 5 (Special).—John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, has notified Edward F. Goitra of St. Louis that he must formally accept the fleet of four towboats and 19 barges built for him by the Federal Government by July 15 or surrender them to the Government, which will turn the craft over to the federal fleet of eight towboats and 50 barges being operated by the War Department between St. Louis and New Orleans.

The Goitra fleet has been ready for operation since the opening of navigation on the upper river, but has been tied to the bank at St. Louis.

The Merchants Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis have recently called the attention of Secretary Weeks to the fact that the present facilities would be unable to handle the volume of export grain that will be offered at St. Louis beginning this season and urging that he press the Goitra fleet into this service.

The Secretary has indicated that he

will utilize a part of the fleet in this trade, if Mr. Goitra does not take it, but that some of the fleet will be used to re-establish navigation of the upper river by freight-carrying facilities. This is a service which shippers of the upper Mississippi Valley have been demanding with increasing insistence as the benefits of the fleet upon the lower river have become more apparent.

The largest tonnage in the history of the river moved upstream from New Orleans during June. Shipments aggregating 40,000 tons were consigned to 66 cities of the valley as far north as Duluth, the transfer to rail being made at St. Louis. The saving on sugar by river is 1 1/2 cents per 100 pounds. The month's consignments were scattered through 15 states in the valley, an indication of the widening use of the river.

GERMANY FACING GRAVE STRUGGLE

Bill to Be Introduced in Reichstag for the Defense of the Republic

By Special Cable
BERLIN, July 3.—Germany's economic and political situation continues to present disquieting features, but the temper and attitude of the vast mass of workers is disciplined within and without the Reichstag will take place in the course of the present week over the new legislation for "the defense of the Republic." It is a measure which the Cabinet is now framing for submission to the Reichstag on Wednesday next. A special clause threatens with banishment any German former royalist who attempts to undermine the position of the Republic. It is understood that in the new measure special warning should be given to the former Kaiser and the Crown Prince, their return to Germany may not take place without the permission of the Reichstag. In the meanwhile big workers demonstrations in favor of the proposed defense-of-the-Republic measure are being prepared for Tuesday afternoon, a general strike being declared for that purpose.

If a two-thirds majority is not found for the measure, the President must dissolve the Reichstag and call for new elections. On the other hand, an equally grave situation may arise if the workers regard the Government measure as too mild and do not support it.

Two other disturbing features of the situation are the Monarchist movement in Bavaria and the budget conflict, which naturally followed the collapse of the German exchange. The possibility of a Bavarian Monarchist rising is mentioned here, but need not be taken too seriously. On the other hand the collapsed exchange is provoking a rapid rise in the cost of living, and will lead to inevitable demands for higher wages, and perhaps big strikes. The general newspaper trade strike which deprives Berlin of all newspapers is regarded as the forerunner of big industrial disputes.

"The drilling for oil began at this place last year and continued through the summer until winter conditions necessitated a suspension of work. The hole has now reached a depth of 1900 feet. The prospect was being made for oil, but the finding of coal will be equally agreeable for the local men who are financing the experiment. The greater part of the coal samples have been carried off by souvenir hunters. It is said that the 1900-foot hole is the deepest ever drilled in Maine soil, the nearest approach to it being a hole 1000 feet deep sunk in the Moosehead Lake region in an effort to reach a water supply."

HARD COAL VEIN STRUCK IN MAINE

Drillers for Oil Find Anthracite at Great Depth

DOVER-FOXCROFT, Me., July 5 (Special).—Renewed interest in the oil drilling project here has been awakened by the fact that the drillers, during the past two days, have gone through a nine-foot vein of hard coal and have encountered several pockets of gas at a great depth beneath the earth's surface. The drillers, all men of experience in the Pennsylvania coal and oil fields, say that the coal and gas closely resemble that located in their own State and that conditions of earth surrounding the pockets are the same as shown by the drills, are the same.

The drilling for oil began at this place last year and continued through the summer until winter conditions necessitated a suspension of work. The hole has now reached a depth of 1900 feet. The prospect was being made for oil, but the finding of coal will be equally agreeable for the local men who are financing the experiment. The greater part of the coal samples have been carried off by souvenir hunters. It is said that the 1900-foot hole is the deepest ever drilled in Maine soil, the nearest approach to it being a hole 1000 feet deep sunk in the Moosehead Lake region in an effort to reach a water supply."

Many visitors are flocking to the oil well at the present time and it is expected that the interest will become keener as the drill sinks to the depth of from 2200 to 3200 feet, which is the depth which is a strike in the New Brunswick oil regions.

SILVER RISE HELPS SMELTING'S AFFAIRS

The 21-cent rise in silver prices from a February low of 62 1/2 cents to a high of 73 1/2 cents has very naturally meant a substantial increase in the earning power of United States Smelting.

Net profits of that company, after all charges, including depreciation and depletion for April and May, averaged \$220,000 a month, compared with an average per month of \$157,000 in January and February and \$170,000 per month for the first quarter.

By Special Cable
ROME, July 5.—An Italian company is reported to be in process of formation, with a capital of 10,000,000 lire, to run a bi-weekly airplane service between Rome, Salonika and Constantinople. Later the service is to be continued to Odessa and Kharkov. Monoplanes carrying six passengers and 600 kilograms of cargo are to be used.

HAGUE CONFERENCE CLEARS SITUATION

Investigation Is Making Evident Difficulties With Which Europe Must Deal

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 5.—Whatever other purpose is being served by the Hague Conference, the attempted investigation of details is clarifying the general proposition with which western Europe has to deal. Here, for once, the trees are helping us to see the wood. We learned at Genoa that the present rulers of Russia were a body of arrogant individuals, inclined to subordinate most of the qualities which generally go to make up the human intelligence, to the pursuit of doctrines which do not meet with the approval of civilized society, but there was a laudable disposition to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of the country if a basis of discussion could otherwise be found.

The present negotiations are demonstrating that they are attempting to treat with an almost hopeless collection of impractical visionaries, who imagine that national existence is feedable on hackneyed phrases, such as the dictatorship of the proletariat. Their budget is not merely a weird, unbalanced sheet as previously designated in this correspondence—it is a huge joke and the men who had the effrontery to present it to a body of school experts, must be devoid alike of practical intelligence and a sense of humor.

Mr. Levidoff, a curious little black-haired Communist person who has been deputizing for Maxim Litvinoff told me some months ago that when mankind really understood the virtues of Bolshevism, its world conquest would be assured. For that reason he regarded his propaganda as the gospel of humanity. In view of the results of the experiment in Russia, his optimism is difficult to understand, but Mr. Sokolnikoff's exposition of Soviet finance tends to explain the discrepancy. According to this, you balance your budget by printing paper money, paying it in as an asset. Under this system there seems no reason why governments, or for that matter individuals should ever be in financial difficulties. Why should Moscow show a budget deficit? A little more activity on the printing presses and a balance ought to be assured. Perhaps, indeed, an additional machine or two might obviate the necessity of asking the western powers to advance such a trifling matter as \$340,000,000 in hard cash or solid merchandise.

The deduction is of course that Bolshevism as an administrative system is crazy, and it is becoming obvious that before anything serious is possible in the way of the reorganization of Russia, the whole régime must be radically changed, either as the result of conversion of present rulers to sane methods or their replacement by a new government.

VETERANS IN JAIL WILL BE SET FREE

Wisconsin Governor to Aid All Whose Plight Is Due to War

SUPERIOR, Wis., July 4.—Gov. J. J. Blaine of Wisconsin announced in an address here today that he would extend executive clemency to every man in Wisconsin prisons, "who can trace his plight, directly or indirectly, to causes arising out of the service to this country."

"No partisan considerations, no attempts at intimidation by political conferences will drive me from that purpose," Governor Blaine said, announcing that he already had granted clemency to 25.

Governor Blaine charged that the "broken promises of the Government, the stupidity of public officials, who should have anticipated the present condition, and the selfishness of those who seek privileges from the Government, are responsible for the imprisonment of the large number of former service men," who, he says, are in jail.

"There was plenty of money in the public treasury to pay war contracts," he said; "plenty of money to pay graft, plenty to pay swivel chair patriots and profiteers and nothing for the soldier boy."

"When I can take these boys out of prison and put them into colleges, I will be satisfied."

PROSECUTOR SETS RECORD FOR SPEED

Mr. Banton Handles Heavy Business in Six Months

NEW YORK, July 3 (Special Correspondence).—The report of Joab H. Banton, district attorney, covering the first six months of his incumbency shows that fully twice as many cases have been disposed of during the first half of the present year as during the corresponding period in 1921 and that the standing calendar of the criminal courts has been reduced by 900 cases. Records show that 3973 indictments have been returned during these six months, as against 2345 for the same period in 1921. More than 1000 indictments have been dismissed since January, these making the total number of cases disposed of nearly 5000.

"The district attorney's drive against crimes of violence," the report reads, which began April 17, "has been a great success."

"Never in the history of the district attorney's office has there been such an avalanche of complaints such as preceded and kept pace with the unprecedented number of failures in the Wall Street district," the report continues. "These complaints came from every state in the Union and represented in part the thousands of persons mulcted by dishonest

brokers and promoters, who it is estimated, have taken from the public \$750,000 since the close of the war. "Eight brokers have been convicted and a verdict of guilty also was returned against the American Cotton Exchange. This is the first time that the conviction of an exchange has been obtained. Some of the most important and sensational racket shop cases are yet to be tried. These will be presented in a short time."

The report also expressed appreciation of the work of the district attorney's staff, the petty and grand juries, the courts and judges.

First Internal Loan by Russia Successful

By The Associated Press
MOSCOW, July 5.—The Soviet Government's first internal loan is a success, according to the Russian newspapers, the 10,000,000-ruble bond loan having already been subscribed. The peasants directly subscribed 4,000,000 rubles, workers 2,000,000, and state institutions 2,000,000.

Russia's 1922 grain crop, according to present estimates, will reach a minimum of 2,500,000,000 pounds (45,000,000 tons), or 1,000,000,000 pounds more than those of last year, the acting Premier, Leo Kameneff, told the correspondents today.

Sections of Russia, except the north, reports are pouring into Moscow showing that the grain is flourishing in ideal weather. The yield may be Russia's greatest crop since the war.

POINCARÉ-SCHANZER MEETING REGARDED AS VERY IMPORTANT

PARIS, July 5.—Carlo Schanzer, Italian Foreign Minister, is not expected at the Quai d'Orsay until today, his stay in London having been longer than anticipated. The French view is that an Anglo-Italian understanding of a special character, possibly directed in some sense against French policy has been reached and the approaching Schanzer-Poincaré conversations are considered of great importance.

The discussion it is expected will turn chiefly on the Near East, but it is also believed that the Italian Foreign Minister will endeavor to intervene in the Tangiers affair. Certain warnings appear in the French press which state in effect that Italy has nothing to do with the question at issue between France, England and Spain. On the Near East question an accord is hoped for so that when there is a conference in London towards the end of the month, there will be little difficulty experienced. It is understood that there will be a number of meetings between Raymond Poincaré and Signor Schanzer.

On the highest authority it is learned that the ratification of Washington agreements is not expected before October or November. The French Parliament goes into vacation in a week or so.

PRESIDENT TO SEE ITALIAN KING

By Special Cable
ROME, July 5.—Hippolito Irigoyen, President of the Argentine is coming to Rome on July 11, to pay an official visit to King Victor Emmanuel III and to the Pope.

Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, July 4
DEMOCRATIC senators do not regard as friendly the opinion of some people that they are all-busting against the tariff bill or that they desire to delay action on the mere sake of delay. They contend that the prolonged debate has been indulged in for the one purpose of throwing light on what they consider the bad features of the measure, and their manner is so earnest that one must accept the explanation.

They feel, however, that they have made an impression on public opinion and are determined to continue until the country has been given an opportunity to study their side of the questions involved. How much longer this may take they do not attempt to estimate, but most of them express the opinion that the end should be in sight by the last of July, "if," they say, "the Republicans then are willing to vote." They have no doubt that some Republicans are desirous of having the vote postponed for the double reason that they are not satisfied with the tariff bill and would like to hold it over as a buffer to the Bonus Bill and the ship subsidy measure.

The opinion is growing that the tariff bill will not become a law during the present session of Congress, not because it will not get through the Senate, but because of its wide difference from the House bill. The Senate is making innumerable amendments, many of which cover rates of import far in excess of those of the lower body of Congress.

The agitation for closure goes forward in the Senate as if it were needed in expediting consideration of the tariff bill, when the fact is closure would not aid in that respect at all. There are so many provisions constituting new questions, which permit roll calls and on which some discussion could not be denied under the strictest construction, that the final vote could be indefinitely delayed under any circumstances. Why then the agitation? William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who opposes the Ship Subsidy bill, advances the theory that closure is wanted for the purpose of getting the subsidy through. He asserts that the movement has no reference whatever to the tariff bill. This may be mere surmise, but it is plausible and other senators agree with him.

W. L. Frierson, former Assistant Attorney-General and Solicitor of the

FRENCH SOCIALISTS ATTACK PREMIER

Photograph of M. Poincaré and Myron T. Herrick Brings Scene in Chamber

By Special Cable
PARIS, July 5.—An extraordinary scene occurred in the French Chamber last night and its sequel is seen today. On a recent visit to the front Raymond Poincaré and the American Ambassador were photographed together. The effect of sunlight makes it appear that they are laughing. Socialists have distributed the photograph by scores of thousands and have created a scandal. It was this libellous picture postcard which caused an outburst in the Chamber.

The accusation of the Socialists became much broader. M. Poincaré was definitely accused of being one of the men responsible for the war. The scene of excitement was indescribable. M. Poincaré, trembling with passion, demanded that the accusation should be substantiated immediately. There was a terrific uproar.

Vaillant Couturier agreed to state the case then and there, but obviously all debating rules were being broken as another subject was under discussion, and the President of the Chamber declined to allow further irregular proceedings.

Finally it was arranged that the debate on the origin of the war should take place this evening. The whole incident is unfortunate and the feeling is that a mistake has been made in allowing the French Socialists to have the prolonged use of the tribune from which to launch their wild accusation.

Ambassador's Statement Makes Light of Incident

PARIS, July 5 (By The Associated Press).—Myron T. Herrick, American Ambassador to France, issued a statement today characterizing as "much ado about nothing" the incident in the Chamber of Deputies last night, when a lively debate was provoked over a photograph of Mr. Herrick and Raymond Poincaré designed to show that the two statesmen were smiling while walking through the cemetery at Verdun.

"I have no recollection whatsoever of the matter in question," Mr. Herrick's statement said, "even supposing that in walking from point to point during the day I should have said something to cause M. Poincaré to smile, there could be in that no possible ground for reproach."

BANK CLEARINGS IN CHATTANOOGA

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 5.—Clearings of the Chattanooga banks for June were well above those for June, 1921, the figures being \$2,236,673.53 this month, compared with \$1,864,389.29 for last year. This is the first month of the year to show a total greater than the corresponding month of 1921. Several weeks have been in excess, but not the longer period.

Really movements showed considerable strength, with a total of \$1,334,381 while building permits of \$213,961 compared with permits of \$151,513 for June, 1921.

Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

United States, believes that if the recently established permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague succeeds in commanding the respect and confidence of the world, more will have been accomplished for the happiness of the human race than has resulted from any single movement inaugurated by man, and "if it shall be supported that, it may fully perform the part which it was appointed to perform, the world will have taken the largest step yet taken in advancing human civilization."

Mr. Frierson still believes that "the plan for a League of Nations offered the best and an entirely feasible and proper means of making future wars impossible, if not impossible."

He ends that, as a result of the Washington Arms Conference, "we at least are relieved for ten years of the burdens and the menace to peace inherent in enormous navies, and after 10 years' experience under the treaty we may safely expect that the old policies will not be resumed."

"The high seas will be fully recognized as the common possession of all the nations to be protected and kept safe for the commerce of the world by a common navy."

It is getting to be a habit of the guides who pilot the curious sight-seer about the United States Capitol to stop distinguished public men in the corridors and turn proudly to their charges: "Meet Senator So-and-so."

Recently Andrew J. Volstead, author of the Volstead Act, whose name is as well known as the President's, was stopped in such a fashion. "So-and-so" is the famous Mr. Volstead, gasped one of the party in abashed tones.

"Madam," replied the implacable foe of the "bootleg" product, "I really can't say whether I am famous or infamous."

The United States will send to Rio de Janeiro in September a "special mission of friendship, good will and congratulatory" to participate in the centennial celebration of the independence of Brazil. Approval of the resolution directing the President to appoint the delegates was given by the House recently.

An appropriation of \$1,000,000 will be made available which will enable the American Government to participate with a degree of dignity befitting the greatest republic in the world. Besides the official mission, United States warships will anchor in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro.

EDUCATION IN AMERICA COSTS ONLY HALF AS MUCH AS POLICE

International Association of Chiefs Favors Numerous Reforms to End Waste Due to Crime

(SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 22 (Special Correspondence).—Prevention of crime of all kinds and education of the youth of the country away from wrong-doing has taken the place of punishment of the individual as a remedy for crime, according to the decisions arrived at in the three-day convention of the International Association of Police Chiefs just ended here.

The trend of every discussion at this meeting was toward the education of men and women away from wrong-doing and wrong-living, which was declared to be the main cause of crime. Reformation of the criminal, rather than punishment, was the alteration of our present system of criminal court procedure so that persons convicted of crimes can be sentenced to institutions in which they will receive mental, moral, and religious training and training away from criminal tendencies, rather than to jails and prisons whose objects are retaliation for the crime.

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Haven, Conn., believes that education will eliminate the criminal in future generations. During an address he delivered to the assembled chiefs, Volstead said:

There are 1,000,000 "recognized criminals" in the United States, of whom 600,000 are at this moment in prison. The Government spends \$100,000,000 a year for the prevention and punishment of crime as it does for its educational system, yet education for five years, if properly applied, would go a long way toward solving the criminal problem in this and all other countries. Criminals are the results of surroundings of heredity, and if special attention be given to the proper education, the right moral training and good spiritual surroundings of the child through his or her school years, he or she rarely will take the wrong path later in life.

State Police Favored
Enforcement of the prohibition laws was upheld by the chiefs in the following, which appears in the record of the convention:

The liquor situation is not wholly under the supervision of the police precinct commander, and he should be held accountable only in so far as the law applies to him, but when requested by the mass and co-operate with the federal authorities.

The chiefs also went on record as favoring the establishment of state police, but against the taking over or control of municipal or town police by the State or the Federal Government. They voted against the "use of deception tests that are not authorized by law," and against "taking advantage of any person in custody for the purpose of getting a conviction other than by methods strictly within the law." They expressed their disapproval of the use of secret telephones, or dictaphones, "for the reason that it is a violation of the law to tap telephone lines, and that the information obtained is not admissible as evidence."

William Pinkerton, head of the detective agency bearing his name, combated the prevalent idea that former service men are responsible for the crimes committed since the World War, saying:

Ex-service men are not criminals. The nation has made more money during the war than they ever made before, and now find they cannot get such high pay for their labor, are the ones who are responsible for the increase in crime, in their effort to live without working. The soldiers and sailors who saw service in the Great War are not committing any crimes, you can find one of the most certain things in this world.

The convention chose Buffalo, N. Y., as its next meeting place, in 1923.

DRY FIGHT CENTERS ON NEW YORK PORT

Border Smuggling Cut Down 70 Per Cent—Picked Force to Guard Seaboard

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 5.—Smuggling of liquor over the Canadian border has decreased 70 per cent since last fall, it is reported here by John D. Appleby, zone chief, who says his records and those of Ralph A. Day, prohibition director, tend to prove this estimate correct. To bring the Atlantic seaboard smuggling to a corresponding decrease, Mr. Appleby said that general agents from all parts of the country are being concentrated here. Among these are picked detectives of the revenue forces, some of whom have been in the service more than a quarter of a century.

Record Force Forming
These agents are arriving every day, the zone chief said

GENERAL RAILROAD STRIKE BELIEVED TO BE AVERTED

(Continued from Page 1)

000 cut in their wages, pending negotiations for a readjustment of wage scales upon an appeal by the employees.

The maintenance of way men received the sympathy and congratulations of the striking railway shopmen from Mr. Jewell today. He declared the action was not a surprise and added that "if they can find a way out of their difficulties they are to be congratulated."

"The decision of the track laborers does not weaken the position of the shop strikers in the least," he said. "Each organization of the American Federation of Labor's railway department was an autonomous body and we don't want to drag anybody into a fight unless he wants to go."

The program outlined under the delayed strike action contains nothing that the shopmen have not previously considered and rejected, Mr. Jewell said. This whole situation, he continued, "is the result of attempts by the financial interests to crush the union."

Mr. Hooper Still Hopeful

Hope that the striking shopmen would "recover their equilibrium and discern that it is vastly superior for them to go along with the Railroad Labor Board," was expressed in a letter to Mr. Jewell today from Mr. Hooper, chairman of the Railroad Labor Board. The letter was a personal reply to the shop crafts leader, answering his communication to the board yesterday that the board had outlived itself by outlaving the unions.

"You must know, Mr. Jewell," the chairman wrote, "that you do this board a grave injustice and yourself no credit when you characterize the board as unfriendly to your organization and being implicated in a 'drive' of the financial interests against the employees."

"You are too well aware of the numerous instances in which the board has upheld all the railway labor organizations. But because we have thus recognized the rights of the employees, it does not follow that we can or should agree with them in every contention or that we should ignore the rights and interests of the public."

"I am yet quite hopeful that your organizations will recover their equilibrium and discern that it is vastly better for them to go along with the Railroad Labor Board, patiently when it makes mistakes, but confidently at all times that it profoundly desires to do justice to the men, the carriers, and the public, without fear, favor, or affection."

Studying Strike Effect

With their common labor problem out of the way, railroad officials throughout the country were waiting today for the first definite disclosure of the effect of the shopmen's strike. Over the holiday rail officials said it was impossible to determine how many employees of the six shop crafts actually had responded to Saturday's strike order. When the whistles blew today the railroads began an inventory of their shop workers.

In many rail centers strikers were notified that they would forfeit all rights and consideration for future employment if they failed to return to their jobs immediately. Many roads were accepting new men for work in the shops.

Officials of the shopcrafts said their strike was virtually 100 per cent effective and encouraging from their viewpoint. Mr. Jewell replied to the statement of Mr. Hoover branding shopmen as "outlaws" by "outlawing" the labor board, intimating that he would have something to say on the situation after a meeting of his executive council today.

Union officials predicted that other classes of railway labor would become sympathetic with the shopmen's strike and that the effect of the walkout would begin to show on transportation soon.

Signal Men "on the Fence"

Railway clerks and station employees, some of whom polled a strike vote recently, have in many instances made separate agreements with their roads and any strikes by these classes would, it is believed, be called only on individual roads.

The railroads waited today for the effect of the message of Timothy Healy, president of the stationary firemen and others, who told the 8000 members of his organization that they had "a perfect right" to strike if they wished.

Signal men were "on the fence," but their president, D. W. Helt, had usually followed the lead of the maintenance unions. The maintenance workers have not struck.

Striking shopmen of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and the Burlington system have been given until July 10 to return to work. After that date the strikers will forfeit all seniority rights and if later re-employed will be taken on as new employees.

At Jacksonville, Fla., maintenance of way employees of the Florida East Coast Railroad signed a wage contract based on the Labor Board's scale, according to J. H. Beckwith, vice-president of the road. The statement added that the men were joining a system federation.

Conflicting Reports Made

Conflicting statements were made regarding the Pacific coast. Officials of the Southern Pacific said more than one-third of the shopmen remained at

their posts and that others were returning. Some new men were hired. Union officials reiterated their statement that 90 per cent of the shopmen were out. Two men were arrested for violating anti-picketing laws.

Foremen of various railroad shops in the St. Louis district reported they had received many applications from strikers for reinstatement but that most of them were ignored pending rail strike developments. Recruits from office forces were used to make necessary repairs and railroad officials said sufficient labor is available to fill all shop needs should the strike continue indefinitely.

From Roanoke, Va., came the report that foremen of maintenance of way labor and clerks were quitting their jobs in sympathy with the shopmen. Traffic was reported suspended north on the Norfolk & Western, stopping coal shipments for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

At Huntington, W. Va., the Chesapeake & Ohio shopmen were "reported all out" in sympathy with the strikers. The Omaha line reported practically all shopmen out on the Union Pacific. Union Pacific officials said they were hiring new men rapidly.

More detailed reports are expected by Mr. Jewell within the next day or two.

Congressional Inquiry Asked by Striking Organization

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Declaring that "vicious propaganda" broadcast by the American railroad executives makes it "impossible for the International Association of Machinists to get its case before the public in an unbiased form," P. J. Conlon, vice-president of the organization, in a statement issued here, urges a sweeping investigation of the association's activities in the interest of fair play.

"We have complied faithfully with all the decisions of the Labor Board up to this time, as well as the Transportation Act, and as a reward we are being treated in this manner," he said. "The railroad executives have used the law and passed up the decisions of the Labor Board with contempt, and they have not seen a single line of condemnation from any of our newspapers regarding them."

We welcome an investigation of the most sweeping character and ask the public in this country to consider that when 400,000 men scattered from California to Maine, and from the lakes to the gulf are willing to sacrifice everything to hold their jobs and near to them in a cause that they think is right and just, there must be some merit to their contentions and some just cause for their action.

The vicious propaganda spread broadcast by the American railroad executives throughout daily newspapers makes it impossible for us to get our case before the public in an unbiased form. Our only hope of fair play lies in a Congressional investigation. Not that we have any faith in their ability to span the breach, but the fact is right and lay them before the people. If the people only will withhold their judgment until that time, I think a satisfactory verdict will be reached.

Railroad Officials Report Striking Shop Crafts Men Returning to Old Duties

NEW YORK, July 5.—Officials of the chief railroads in the New York district today reported the return to work of hundreds of the striking shop craftsman who walked out last Saturday. They asserted that the situation in most shops was "much improved," and that recruiting of new men to fill vacancies was going on at a rapid rate.

Besides the union men who reentered the shops today to claim their jobs, scores of others reported at various yards, carrying lunches and prepared to work the usual shift, but were dissuaded at the yard gates by union pickets, it was declared by rail executives. Members of the "strike conduct" committee of the crafts admitted this to be true, in a series of addresses in the principal railroad centers, but declared they had kept out every man who was out Monday, and had added a few more here and there.

For the first time since the strike was called, employers and union leaders expect today to be able to figure to what extent the strike call has been answered and how the shops of the 11 roads in the metropolitan district have been affected. David Williams, spokesman for the "conduct" committee, claimed its estimate of 18,000 to 22,000 would be verified. Rail chiefs, however, lopped several thousand from their previous estimates of 14,000 men striking.

The Pennsylvania railroad, which repeatedly has been said to have been hard hit on the Long Island division, issued a statement declaring that "the situation has been met successfully, and there will be no trouble" denying reports that power house men walking out at Long Island City had delayed all trains yesterday, road officials said heavy traffic had been the sole cause of delays. On July 1, it was said, the road broke all records by sending 900 trains aggregating 6,500 cars, from the Pennsylvania terminal in 24 hours.

The superintendent of motive power of the Central Railroad of New Jersey reported after the start of the workday that most of its Elizabethtown shopmen, where the walkout was considered one of the most serious in this district, returned to their jobs this morning.

Strikers Stand Firm

Says Committee Head

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 5.—No change was noted here today in the strike of shopmen on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and John C. Ready, system federation chairman and chairman of the local strike organization, said that reports to him failed to show a single untoward incident over the whole system. Mr. Ready said that his reports showed the shopmen who struck to be standing "absolutely firm," and while the New Haven management had been hiring men to fill strikers' places, he was certain of correctness of reports

to him that the larger part of these recruits had failed to go to work and many at work were unfit for their tasks.

Mr. Ready said that hereafter, unless conditions should change, the local strike organization would meet only twice a week; the conduct of the strike being left with sub-committees working through an executive committee, which will meet daily.

Mr. Ready said that foremen in shops, some 150 to 200 in all, did not strike Saturday. He understood that many of these foremen were in sympathy with the shopmen. Their wage was not cut by the Labor Board. The foremen, he said, belong to their own organization—the Foremen's Executive Association.

A statement issued at noon from the general offices of the New Haven road here said that conditions continued to improve and that on today's first shift 653 more men were at work in the shops than were on the first shift yesterday. The statement also said passenger and freight service was being maintained on a normal basis.

New Men Hired in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md., July 5.—Striking shopmen were returning to work at the Baltimore & Ohio shop today and new men were being taken on at the Baltimore shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad, according to information given out by both companies.

Negro Help Not Imported

While railroad officials in the New York district today denied reports of union leaders that Negro labor was being employed on a large scale to replace white members of the six shop crafts who struck last Saturday, they admitted that in addition to the Negroes customarily used extensively in certain branches of the service those who answered help-wanted advertisements during the strike are given jobs if they qualify, it was asserted, however, that they are not "imported from the south."

Pickets Report on Time

ALTOONA, Pa., July 5.—Pickets for the striking Shopmen's Union were at the gates of the big Pennsylvania Railroad plant here today when the whistles blew, trying to induce workers to walk out. Union leaders were meeting behind closed doors. Railroad company officials said few men were absent from their posts, and that the shops were operating as usual. The normal force is about 11,000.

Michigan Central-Men Back

JACKSON, Mich., July 5.—Officials of the Michigan Central Railroad announced here today that 350 of the 900 shop workers, who walked out last Saturday returned to work this morning. It was stated also that 150 other men have been put to work in place of those who quit.

Clerks Taking Strike Vote

CINCINNATI, July 5.—It was announced at headquarters of the brotherhood of railway clerks, freight handlers, express and station employees here today, that returns were being received on the strike vote on each railroad, but that the results will not be made public at this time. It was stated, however, that no strike had been sanctioned on any road by E. H. Fitzgerald, grand president.

Strikers Taken on Again

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 5.—Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine railroad shop officials reported today, and it was not denied by the men on strike, that the men seeking employment in the shops included a considerable number of strikers. J. A. Locher, master mechanic of the Boston & Maine shops, said that he needed only 40 men to make up the 109 that walked out, and said he had employed 23 today. F. A. Butler, Boston & Albany master mechanic, said he had taken on 59 men since the walkout and that the 36 taken on today included eight strikers.

TIDE WATER PROJECT DELAYED

LUBEC, Me., July 5.—(Special)—A hitch has occurred in the project for building a series of dams here for controlling tide water for hydro-electric power development. Options of property on several projecting points have been obtained, but an engineer representing the company is authority for our statement that failure to secure from owners of abutting property needed to carry out the plans at what the company considers reasonable terms is holding up the enterprise. The building of a shoe factory at Denmark, to be operated by electric power from the proposed plant, is one of the features of the project.

RESULTS OF GENOA A DISAPPOINTMENT TO THE BOLSHEVIKI

(Continued from Page 1)

apprehensive that the others are counter-revolutionary; hence all set spies on one another. They fear also the townspeople: hence the most energetic and prosperous of the "old" people (one is classed as "old" when one is over 30 by these Soviets, none of whose members have reached that gray-haired age unless they be Jews) have been arrested since Sunday, 600 of them. They are suspicious of foreigners: hence they have suspended all the privileges enjoyed by the Near East Relief, and are arresting British, Italian and French subjects. This morning a Danish steamer, bringing food for the Hoover organization from New York, arrived in port. On board was an American missionary, bound for Tabriz, the Rev. Mr. Osler, with his American wife and three small children. Mr. Osler was arrested as soon as he put foot on shore, and hurried off to prison, where he remains uncommunicated. He was only passing through on his way to Persia, and never has had anything whatever to do with the Caucasus or its turbulent internal politics. I crossed the Atlantic with Mr. Osler two months ago. He knows nothing of the politics of Caucasus.

The Soviets are bitterly disappointed in the results of the Genoa Conference, and the reported role of the United States, which is charged in the local press with having backed up the stand of Belgium and France. Great Britain and Italy, also, are supposed to have gone back on the Moscow Government, after having invited it to send representatives to Genoa only to humiliate and attempt to discredit them. They cannot understand the humanitarian motive behind the work of the Near East Relief, and have decided now that it is a political organization allied with the enemies of the Soviets, and working to bring about their downfall under the direction of the American Government. When you attempt to argue with the commissaires, they ask you, "But why are you here—and spending so much money?" They cannot comprehend an altruistic motive, that being beyond their ken, and they keep repeating, "There must be some reason! There must be some reason!" An American ship, the Deepwater, is in harbor with a cargo of American food supplies voted by Congress as a contribution to help out the Caucasus Republics. But the rulers of these republics fear the Americans, "even though bringing gifts," and are puzzling themselves to discover the reason for helping them. It must be anti-Soviet propaganda.

The Near East Relief is confronted with a peculiar problem. One wants only to help relieve suffering. But how convince the Bolsheviki that you have no desire to hurt them, just for the fun of it? The trouble with the Bolsheviki is a state of thought. Suspicious of each other, they are doubly suspicious of outsiders. Sensing the shallow and unstable foundations of their power, they look for the inevitable collapse of public opinion and consequent revolution. But they are fairly solidly in the saddle for all that, as they terrorize the adults and dominate intellectually the potential manhood and womanhood of the country.

FREE STATE WILL CALL IRISHMEN TO ITS DEFENSE

(Continued from Page 1)

not participate in this commission, but the British Government is still committed to it and the representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands it will appoint an additional commissioner itself to enable the pact to function if Ulster persists in the determination to ignore it.

What may happen after the commission has reported is a subject only of conjecture, as Free State and Ulster ideas regarding the ultimate line of action are utterly irreconcilable at present.

J. H. Thomas Warns Irish Insurgents

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, July 5.—The trend of feeling here in connection with the Irish situation is illustrated by the speech made at Bradford on Sunday by J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railway men, a body which

always has been sympathetic to Irish aspirations. Mr. Thomas warned Irish irregulars they could not expect any support from British Labor. "The rebels at the moment," he said, "are not rebelling against English, guns or English rule. They are rebelling against a constitution that for the first time gives full liberty to the Irish people and a constitution overwhelmingly indorsed by the Irish electorate. It may be that those who are rebelling are living in the hope that a change in the political complexion of the British Government may be nearer to their ideas."

Republic Is a "Delusion"

"It would be deceiving them and doing grave injustice to the future good government of the country to entertain any such illusions. The Liberals, Tories, Coalition, and Labor Party have all their respective policies which they will defend, but it would be deceiving the Irish people and embarrassing those responsible for the Irish Government if one did not say plainly that the talk of an Irish republic is not only a delusion, but that it is leading people to something that no political party in this country would concede."

Antagonism Subsidizing

Statements have been made in the past few days by both Michael Collins and Sir James Craig, showing that now the Free State has begun to set its own house in order, its antagonism with Ulster is automatically subsidizing Mr. Collins recently told an interviewer that the south had no designs on the peace, wealth, or religious aspirations of the northeast, and Sir J. Craig has replied with assurance that the north treasures no bitterness against the south, but will welcome its progress and prosperity.

Salvage work is now going on at the Four Courts, but little hope is felt of saving any large proportion either of the library or manuscripts. Loss of purely legal documents alone will lead, it is said, to something like chaos in the Irish law courts.

Mr. De Valera's party was once dubbed "Women's and Children's party," on account of the support this leader is supposed to command, not only among extremists like Erskine Childers but also with the ladies. This, no doubt, had nothing to do with the demand for the cessation of hostilities which was addressed last Saturday to Free State Government by the Irish Women's International League, the Irish Women Workers' Union, the Irish Women's Labor Council and the Irish Women's Franchise League.

It points, all the same, to a lessened ability for resistance upon the part of forces in whose interests this appeal is made, for successful revolutionaries do not require representation upon their behalf even from their lady friends.

South of Ireland Quiet

CORK, July 5.—(By The Associated Press)—The South generally continues quiet, though the Republicans are active. The Government forces forming the garrison at Broadford have capitulated to the Republicans, whose forces after a short engagement also captured the barracks at Patrickswell.

While Free State troops hold the principal barracks on the south side of the city, and are in a strong position there, a statement from Republican headquarters declares vital strategic points are held by the Republicans. The communiqué says the English are handing over huge quantities of armored transports, arms and equipment to the Free Staters. The Southern Republican division is declared to hold all military posts in its area "except at Skibbereen, where the attack continues." It is claimed that a flying column, after entering Limerick City, is negotiating with a view to avoiding armed conflict. The statement adds that Republicans captured the national barracks at Abbeyfeix, Queens County, yesterday.

Ulster Banker Shot

BELFAST, July 5.—Thomas Mitchell, manager of the Ulster Bank branch in Tullamore, in the Irish Midlands, was shot and killed during a raid on the bank this morning. There was a recurrence of shooting in the streets of Belfast last night. A woman and two men were severely wounded.

ENFORCE DRY LAW, SAYS MR. HARDING

(Continued from Page 1)

ment. Declaring that "majorities ever must rule," he added: "The Eighteenth Amendment does to a minority a fancied sense of personal liberty, but the amendment is the will of America and must be sustained by the Government and public opinion, else contempt for the law will undermine our very foundations."

Gen. John J. Pershing, who also delivered an address, was applauded when he advocated "fearless" use of "the strong arm of the law" in communities which "openly sympathize with ruthless murder of inoffensive people in the exercise of the right to earn a livelihood." President Harding joined in the handclapping which followed that statement.

President Strays From Text

Departing frequently from the prepared text of his speech, Mr. Harding, with a smile, told how he, "as a green village youth," once rode into Marion from the nearby town of Caledonia, his former home, on a "stubborn mule." At another juncture he remarked that "back in 1895 he dropped into the 'Express office' to see 'some of the fellows' there about a civic celebration. The President, in his address, said in part:

We are great, and rich, and powerful as to states and sections; we are in the full concord of union. This great organic law has been preserved and its ambiguities removed. Where there has been enlarged federal authority, the States have wished it so. The Constitution has been amended to meet the popular will. Our representative form of constitutional government is responsive to the will of the majority, responsive to the expression of deliberate public opinion. It must be so to endure. Majorities, restrained to the protection of minorities, ever must rule. The Constitution and the laws sponsored by the majority must be enforced. It does not matter who opposes. If an opposing minority has a just objection, the rising tide of public opinion will change the law. There is no abiding liberty under any other plan.

I mean to sound no note of pessimism. This republic is secure. Menaces do arise, but public opinion will efface them. Meanwhile Government must repress them. The Eighteenth Amendment denies to a minority the fancied sense of personal liberty, but the amendment is the will of America and must be sustained by the Government and public opinion else, contempt for the law will undermine our very foundations."

Bleed Developed by War

The foremost thought in the Constitution is the right to freedom and the pursuit of happiness. Men must be free to live and achieve. Liberty is gone in America when any man is seized by anybody the right to work and live by the work. It does not matter who denies.

A free American has the right to labor without any other's leave. It would be no less an abridgment to deny men to bargain collectively. Governments cannot tolerate any class or grouped domination through force. It will be a sorry day when group domination is reflected in our laws. Government and the laws which Government is charged with enforcing must be for all the people, ever aiming at the common good.

The tendencies of the present day are not surprising. War stirred the passions of men and left the world in upheaval. There have been readjustments and liquidations, and more remains to be made. In the making there has been the clash of interests, the revelations of greed, the perfectly natural tendency to defend self interests. It has developed groups and blocs and magnified class inclinations. But the readjustment is no less inevitable and it is world wide. It is the problem of human kind. Your Government has sought to aid, with patience, with tolerance, with sympathy. It has sought to mitigate the burdens. It has sought the merging of viewpoints to make the way easier. It believes the America of our opportunity and unchallenged security affords the way to solution.

Republic Grows Better

In war we give all we possess, all our lives, all our resources, everything to make sure our national survival. Our preservation in peace is no less important. It calls for every patriotic offering, because dangers from within are more difficult to meet than the alien enemy. My one outstanding conviction, after sixteen months in the Presidency, is that the greatest traitor to his country is he who appeals to prejudice and misfeels passion, when sober judgment and honest speech are so necessary to firmly established tranquility and security. I have no fear about the republic. We are not only stronger, but we are morally better than when we began. If there is seeming excess of exploitation, profiteering, dishonesty and greed, it is only because we are grown larger, and we know the ill of life and read of them more than the good that is done. I do not wonder that the ignorant and ill informed are made restless by the magnified sense of public abuse and proclaimed privilege. We need truth, only the truth, the whole, some truth, as the highest aid to Americanization, the manifestation of highest patriotism. America will go on. The fundamentals of the republic and all its liberties will be preserved and Government must maintain the supremacy of law and authority. Under these liberty has its fullest fruition and men attain to reveal the glory of liberty's institutions.

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TEN KANSANS SEEK TO BE GOVERNOR

TOPEKA, Kan., July 1 (Special Correspondence)—The primary in Kansas will be held Aug. 1 and the candidates for State and congressional positions are campaigning in every section of the State. There are fewer candidates generally this year than in previous primaries but for some positions there are more than ever before.

The Republicans have seven candidates out for the gubernatorial nomination, including two women, while the Democrats have three candidates for the nomination. These candidates are: Republican—W. Y. Morgan, Hutchinson; T. A. McNeal, Topeka; W. R. Stubbs, Lawrence; Fred Knapp, Salina; Miss Helen Pettigrew, Kansas City; Mrs. A. D. Mowry, Kansas City; W. P. Lamberson, Fairview. Democrats—Henderson Martin, Lawrence; Leigh Hunt, Rosedale; J. P. Davis, Bronson.

Three of the eight Republican members of Congress have no opposition, but all of the other congressmen are actively opposed. The Democrats have strong candidates in six of the eight districts.

There seems to be much discontent with State and National affairs in Kansas, but whether this can be crystallized into an overturning of the usual Republican majorities is problematical.

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Carrara, City of Marbles, Not Lovely Itself, Is Yet the Source of Much Beauty

CARRARA is a city of marbles, a city where marble is the commonest commodity; where, in blocks and chips and fragments, its glaring whiteness everywhere dazzles the eyes. It has sent out from its mountains, such beauty to the world, cathedrals like those in Florence, Pisa or Siena, gleaming pearly-white in the sunlight, statues by the noblest sculptors of centuries; but it is not beautiful itself. It is too harsh and bare-looking, too full of shrill and crashing noises; the blasting of fresh veins of the quarries, the shrieking of machinery as the huge blocks are transported and sawn.

Set in those Apuan Mountains which rise, near the coast, to the north of Leghorn, lifting crests so dazzlingly white to the deep blue sky as to create the illusion of snow peaks, these world-famous quarries were in some cases worked even as far back as the Roman days. But after the downfall of the Roman Empire the "Marmor Luensis," so called from the old seaport of Luna, was well-nigh forgotten until, during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the building of cathedrals and churches in many of the cities of the region, such as Pisa and Lucca, again created a demand and the industry was revived.

Michelangelo's Trials

In these quarries Michelangelo spent long periods, as recorded by Vasari in his "Lives," overseeing the lengthy, difficult and tedious excavation and dispatch of the blocks of marble for its buildings and statues, a task which, if laborious now, was far more so then, since modern machinery was lacking, and not even the necessary roads existed, but had to be expressly made, for the conveyance of the marble to the seacoast, where it could be shipped southward to Rome. That Michelangelo endured with little patience these prolonged periods of superintendence of the excavations is evident from the records which have survived, and we may well wonder today at the shortsightedness of popes

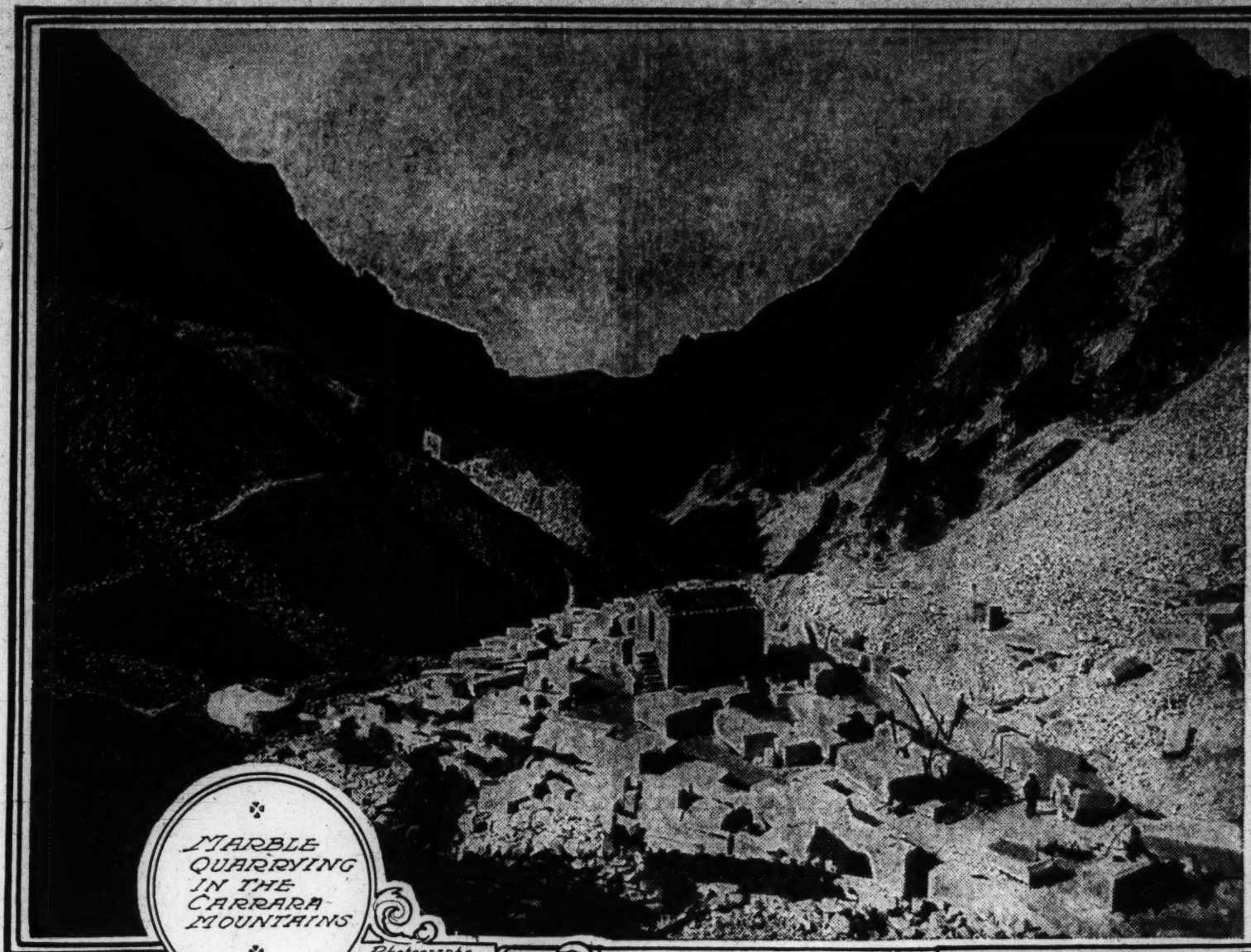
and princes who could so waste the time and strength of the great geniuses of their age, instead of leaving them free to devote themselves wholly to the exercise of unique gifts.

And of these bare mountain scarps and ravines, where no green thing grows, no birds or wild creatures seek refuge or make their voices heard, but where all is arid, hard and glaring; where the sun beats down on the marble crevasses and piles of blocks and debris, while the tunnels are icy as one penetrates into the vast fastnesses of the subterranean caverns, and oppressive today, how much more so must it have seemed a desolate and tremendous region in those earlier centuries before so great a multitude of workmen brought at least some sense of movement and activity into its bleak fastnesses.

A few years ago the number of workmen employed in the various quarries of the range were numbered at 13,000, though during the war much of the activity was naturally suspended.

The Ox Trains

In transporting the blocks, after they have been roughly shaped, oxen are largely used, long trains of 10 or more being required for the slow and laborious moving of a single truck or sledge. The marble is brought down from the mountains to the nearest railway or seacoast—to Forte de' Marmi, Marina de Massa—whichever is the closest to the quarries from which it comes, and there, in great blocks for a Rodin or an Epstein, in slabs for architects, for furniture-makers and masons, it is loaded on trucks or shipped to coasting vessels by which it is conveyed to the greater ports—Leghorn, Genoa, or elsewhere, whence it goes all over the world, to supply alike the needs of the artist and the artisan, making the name of "Carrara marble" familiar to thousands who have perhaps never even paused to wonder why it is so called or whence it came, or to trace it back in thought to those glittering peaks and dark caverns and arid valleys almost within sound of the Mediterranean Sea.



MARBLE QUARRYING IN THE CARRARA MOUNTAINS

Photographs Copyrighted by H. H. H. Florence.

A LOAD OF MARBLE LEAVING THE QUARRY

Marking the Illinois Circuit Lincoln Rode for Ten Years

SEVENTY years have passed since Abraham Lincoln first rode the trails of the old Eighth Illinois circuit. This week, the first of a series of granite markers, carrying a bronze tablet of the great emancipator, were dedicated at the McLean County Courthouse in Bloomington. Agitation of several years by the Daughters of the American Revolution is at last bearing fruit, and it is proposed to erect a series of these memorials at every county seat in the old circuit and also along the highways that he traveled upon horseback or in a stage coach to reach the various courts of law in which he was a practitioner.

The dedication of the markers recalls the first appearance of Lincoln in Bloomington in 1852. He rode a sorry old horse because he could afford no better. In his saddlebags he carried a small collection of law books with briefs and abstracts. His attire was old and ill-fitting. His lean and lanky figure gained no attractions by the nature of his attire. In the center of the primitive city, with its modest houses and scantily equipped stores, was the first courthouse, a small structure of brick, in marked contrast to the present pile

mass of the community than is the case at the present time.

During the hours when court was not in session, the lawyers and townspeople gathered at the tavern to hear the words of wisdom and views upon politics as expounded by Lincoln and the others of his profession. When the docket in this county was cleared, the little group of practitioners would mount their horses or perhaps ride by stage to Metamora, Clinton, Peoria, or Springfield.

A School of Oratory

It was in the courts of central Illinois that Lincoln developed the talents that afterward made him famous and placed him in the presidential chair. It was here that Lincoln became a great debater. It was here that he developed the qualities of patriotism that brought him renown through the ages. It was in Bloomington on May 26, 1856, that he delivered his famous "Lost Speech" that paved the way for his nomination to the presidency.

Now, 70 years later, the roads that he traveled will be appropriately marked. The tourist passing through central Illinois, even if only mildly interested in history, will be impressed by the announcement that the

When Poets Work at MacDowell Colony

How well the wife of Edward MacDowell knew the needs of artists when she transformed an old barn into a community house, secured a few scattered farm houses for sleeping quarters, and erected a dozen studios deep in the pine acres of New Hampshire, each with its screened piazza, its fireplace, and its woodpile.

Shelter, simple food, congenial company and a quiet, beautiful place to work—that is what the Colony offers, and a fortunate dozen or so of poets and musicians make up its colony. I wonder if the birds guess as they dart in and out of the thick woodland that songs are being written here that rival their own in beauty and power.

The thrush that pours out his bell-like melody has a rival in Mrs. H. A. Beech, the greatest song writer perhaps in America, who is spending a care-free month at the Colony, safe from the jungle of the telephone, and the clamor of the streets. By day she is shut away in her little house busy with her work, in the evening she often delights the group who assemble around the fire in the community house with her music.

Robinson Returns

Just as some birds return year after year to the place of their last year's nest so E. A. Robinson, now called America's most distinguished poet, comes back each season to the grove of the Colony. This year, he comes with fresh laurels for his Collected Poems won the Pulitzer prize for the best book of poems published in the last year.

Tall and shy, his dark brown eyes gazing seriously and gravely out at the world E. A. Robinson recalls his own lines:

"A melancholy face Charles Carville had
But not so melancholy as it seemed.
When once you knew him, for his mouth redeemed
His insufficient eyes, forever sad: . . .
His mouth was all of him that ever beamed
His eyes were sorry but his mouth was glad."

In "Hillcrest," that fine poem to Mrs. MacDowell's own home, he tells us:
"No sound of any storm that shakes
Old island walls with older seas
Comes here where now September makes
An island in a sea of trees."

Padraic Colum's Gaiety

Padraic Colum walks gayly in the rain for the mere fun of it, without an umbrella. He has a broad brow, a smooth shaven face, and a merry eye. For a few weeks he shuts away the problems of his native land and the roar of New York, and comes to enjoy the haven of Peterboro.

When one recalls those Irish songs of his, published under the title of "Wild Earth," some of the lines, though written long before this flight to the Colony, seem applicable to the good things that awaited him there. Surely Peterboro is the answer to that plaint:

"Mavourneen, we'll go far away
From the net of the crooked town,
Where they grudge the light of the day."

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention The Monitor.

And what will we hear on the way?
"The stir of wings up and down," says she.
"In nests where the little birds stay."

And when he goes each morning to his studio, one of those cosy little houses deep in the woods, each with its own hearth, he must think sometimes of the words he himself put into the mouth of an "Old Woman on the Road,"

"O, to have a little house,
To own the hearth and stool and all,
The heaped up sod upon the fire
The pile of turf against the wall."

Abbie Farwell Brown, known to her world of juvenile readers as a storyteller, nevertheless finds time to write lovely verse for an older world. How fine and true her touch is in her book "Heart of New England"; how accurate her knowledge of wood and field. Perhaps it was here at Peterboro that she learned to picture and to see a New England stone wall before she bade us look with her where,

"The woodchuck lifts a cautious head,
Between the rocks, close by the cabbage bed;
The honey bees have built a secret hive
In a forgotten chink;

And there a grey cocoon is tucked away
Shrouding a miracle of mauve and pink
To wait its Easter Day.

The wall with pageantry is all alive," Rosseter Cole, the Chicago composer, who has written the music to some of Miss Brown's poems, is also one of the Colony; and others, playwrights, poets, story tellers, and singers, have, from time to time, been fast hidden away there in the pine woods at the foot of Monadnock.

O. R.

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The Royal Ontario Museum of Toronto in the Making

MUSEUMS, like Eustace, the obliging genie of Alf's Button, are apt to be too "ole-sale," but their prodigality has no longer terrors for us. We have discovered an enthusiast to take us around, and when we bend with him over the bluest necklace in all the world, the ninety and nine other necklaces beside it cease to distract us, they even cease to exist; the glass case is gone and instead the blue beads adorn a radiant princess surrounded with all the pomp and paraphernalia of her Egyptian court. Or when the enthusiast shows you first axe-heads their primly symmetrical arrangement no longer disturbs you, the very walls of the museum melt away and you find yourself in the woods watching the primitive man as he puzzles his head over the problem of hatching.

In our particular museum more than in any other you stand in need of just such a comforter, guide and friend; but then it has every excuse, where old-established museums have none. Planned only 14 years ago and built only seven, the Royal Ontario Museum of Toronto has since been gathering goods into its storehouse with the pertinacity of a squirrel preparing for the long siege of winter. The place is full to overflowing, disgracefully full. The Chinese potteries have overflowed amidst Mexican baskets, Greek statuary rubs shoulders with Palestine ploughs and a homeless Buddha may find himself set off by a row of Majolica plates. The authorities do not object to this in the least. On the contrary they rejoice in it. For they tell you cheer-

fully that there is no other way to prove the imperative need that a new wing be added to their building. And here it should be explained that the museum is not devoted entirely to archeology, but possesses thriving departments of paleontology, mineralogy and natural history as well.

The amount of interesting material which the museum has gathered to itself in the space of a short 14 years is amazing. Equally amazing is its way of getting things paid for. As a part of the University of Toronto its own funds are strictly limited, for educational institutions seldom boast of affluence, but Toronto's public-spirited citizens have given cheerfully. When the director of archeology comes back from a summer abroad, with twelfth century Persian vases or priceless Chinese paintings to be bought for an old song if only the funds would permit, there is always

Before we had finished marveling at good King Zur's knife we found ourselves in the outer vestibule searching for coat tags and listening to the steady roar of the variety "rahs." Not 200 feet away they were playing the most important football match of the season. I wonder now what would King Zur have thought of that!

someone to step forward, put his hand in his pocket and secure the treasure for Toronto.

Gifts from Stores

Evidently there is no quarrel between town and gown in Toronto; on the contrary, they agree like brothers, at least, so far as the university's museum is concerned. Everyone seems to feel a proprietary interest in it. One large store is paying for the whole of the museum's collection of furniture, making only the modest stipulation that for the first year after the gifts are made it shall have the sole right of copying such of the designs as it may care to. Another store has presented the robes worn by the last Emperor of China and his court. Most appropriately, a firm of boot-makers has contributed a collection of old-fashioned shoes; an iron foundry, beautiful examples of Dutch, Spanish, and English wrought-iron work; while a dressmakers' association sent as their offering a valuable book of fashion plate; and so it goes on.

Fourteen years ago no one thought that Canada herself was rich in antiquities of any kind. Indian relics and some odds and ends of Eskimo carving were about all that she was expected to contribute, but, contrary to all expectations, gifts have flowed in from every part of the country, missionaries, explorers, and private individuals all contributing their quota.

History in Pottery

Perhaps its collection of early Chinese pottery is the museum's greatest treasure; at any rate the enthusiast always takes us there first and stays there longest. If we begin at the beginning—and to do that you must shut your eyes tight and pass a thousand and one intriguing things—then we start with the earliest type of pottery which has as yet come out of China, and which belongs to the Han dynasty 206 B.C.—220 A.D. Apparently in those days the Chinese wished their pottery to look as much like bronze as possible. There was a model of a well head with a tiled roof and a tiny pot all ready to be lowered to the water; there were several ovens of the kind still used in China, as well as a likely goose and about a dozen vases and pots of various kinds.

On turning to the next case still in the Han period, it was evident even to our untrained eye that the Chinese potter had made progress. He amused himself with caricatures of fat little men and successfully essayed horses, Priests, warriors and ladies all served as models for this potter with his keen eye for character and his nice sense of humor. It was some time during this period that they discovered the delights of glazed pottery. First they found the ivy-leaf green glaze, then they learned to combine it with yellow and later added all the colors of the rainbow; you could only wish, though, they had not allowed things to grow so complicated when you stood entranced before the Tang or Sung bowls of a wondrous cream color, the glaze all colored with a delicate crackle.

Already we had spent too long with the Chinese potteries to do more than glance at anything else. We caught sight of a beautiful della Robbia plaque, we hurried by Venetian glass, Persian plates, Mexican everything, and a collection of Greek vases, certainly among the finest on the western side of the Atlantic.

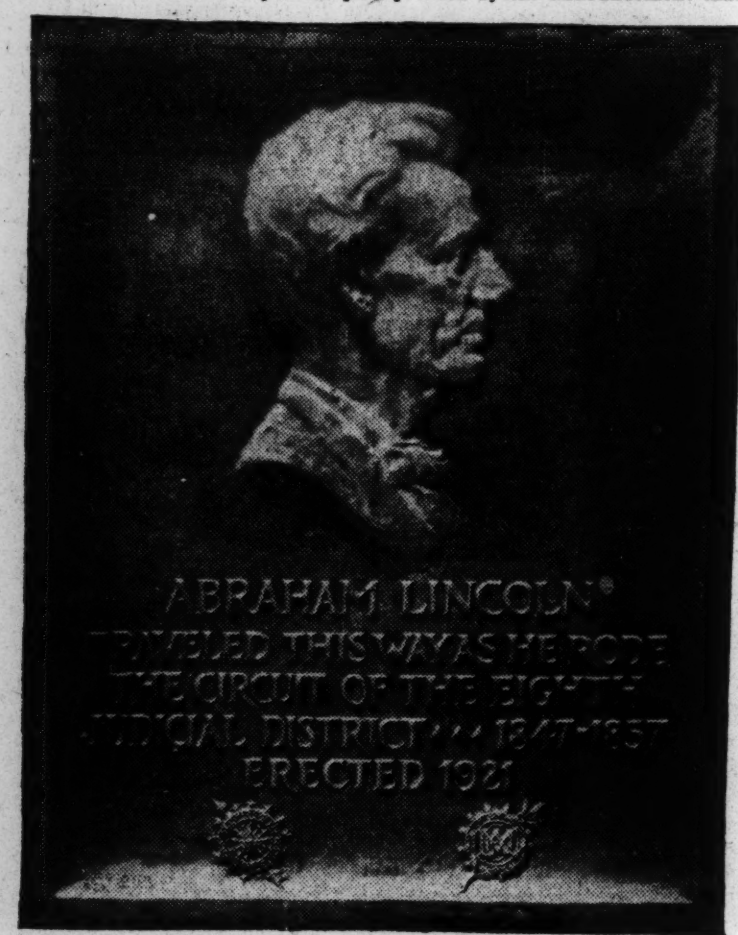
The Knife of King Zur

For one last moment we paused in the flint age millieu. There were many wonders here and the greatest of them all was King Zur's flint knife with a golden handle, used by that monarch about the year 4715 B.C. The blade was a single piece of flint quite 10 inches long and four wide, almost as thin as cardboard and chiseled out with delicate flutings—work the most skilled craftsman would not dream of attempting today—but then in an age of cinematographs and airplanes it is rather refreshing to find that the year 4715 B.C. can still show as a thing or two.

Before we had finished marveling at good King Zur's knife we found ourselves in the outer vestibule searching for coat tags and listening to the steady roar of the variety "rahs." Not 200 feet away they were playing the most important football match of the season. I wonder now what would King Zur have thought of that!

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One of the Bronze Tablets Erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution

of marble and concrete. In his idle hours Lincoln sat upon the porch of the ancient tavern and swapped stories with the other lawyers or prominent citizens who gathered to hear him. Politics usually occupied much of the discussion and the disturbing slavery issue was even then being meagerly chronicled in the crude newspapers of the period.

Circuit Riders Popular
The coming of Lincoln and the other circuit riders of the era, was always an event of moment, as the lawyers and editors were largely instrumental in molding public opinion. For this reason, the periodicals of court, bringing as they did the itinerant legal lights, were events of widespread interest and the litigious controversies attracted more attention among the

great emancipator frequently rode that route. When other states follow the example of Illinois, the traveler by motor will find much to marvel over as he moves over the great national highways, reading as he passes, the history of the course of empire.

The scene 70 years ago when Lincoln first came to Bloomington, was in great contrast to that upon the day that the first marker was dedicated. The surroundings were colorful with the red, white and blue of many flags. A band played patriotic music. Daughters of the American Revolution occupied positions of honor. Upon the tablet appears a bas-relief of Lincoln's bust and these words: "Abraham Lincoln traveled this way as he rode the circuit of the Eighth Judicial District of Illinois."

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Royal Academy of Music
to Celebrate Centennial

London, Eng., June 16. Special Correspondence. FROM July 10 to 23 the Royal Academy of Music is keeping festival in honor of its centennial. A thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral, 12 chamber concerts, six performances of English opera, two dramatic performances, three orchestral concerts, besides a reception, a prize-giving and a banquet form the items. All the music will be composed and performed by students and one-time students, including Sullivan, Goring Thomas, Frederick Corder, Louis Napoleon Parker, Sir Henry Wood and Sir Alexander C. Mackenzie. It was on July 5, 1822, at a meeting of wealthy amateurs held in the Thatched House Tavern, London, that a first official move was made toward founding an academy for the teaching of music, and a week later the decision was confirmed and the scheme put into operation. A hundred years before there had been a Royal Academy of Music, but it was an opera-producing society, not a teaching institution. The new academy was "Royal" from the first, having the patronage of King George IV then, as it has that of King George V now.

More Than 700 Pupils

There were differences, however, for while the maximum number of pupils was fixed at 40 boys and 40 girls between the ages of 10 and 15, and actually 10 of each were accepted, today there are over 700 pupils with many more seeking admission, while most of them are between 15 and 22 years old. Other pupils soon came in, however, and the results of the work were always good from the point of view of education, though financially the record was one of constant struggle.

It is perhaps a tribute to the business character of the professional musician that the R. A. M. was never able to pay its way until the professors were given a fair share in its administration. This was in 1859, nearly 30 years after a Royal Charter had been granted making the institution a quasi-official one. It was also very soon after Arthur Seymour Sullivan, the first "Mendelssohn Scholar," had finished his career there and gone to pick up ideas at Leipzig, then regarded in England as the center of all musical learning. Sullivan was the first to win the Mendelssohn Scholarship, the English "Prix de Rome," and on the strength of it entered the R. A. M., though it is not an academy scholarship. William Shakespeare, since become famous as a teacher of many of the world's great singers, and Frederick Corder, the present professor of composition, won the scholarship after they had entered the academy.

Subsidy Is Withdrawn

With the reigning monarch as patron, the Duke of Edinburgh (afterward Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha), who, besides being a prince of royal blood, was a keen, active musician, as president, a responsible body of directors and a committee management of seven professors, seven outsiders and an independently chosen chairman, things began to look up. Sterndale Bennett was then the principal professor, and he led an active and successful opposition to the institution which had endeavored to abolish the academy, and became its first administrative and teaching head.

He was followed by George Alexander Macfarren, during whose tenure of office new financial and administrative difficulties arose in spite of the large increase in the number of pupils. An appeal to the Government for further assistance had drawn from Disraeli the reply that the Cabinet did not feel "authorized" in recommending any enlargement of the grant, the results of the institution not being in fact of a satisfactory character. Later the small subsidy was withdrawn entirely, "simply to give effect to the opinion that it was not so expedient to subsidize a central and quasi-independent association, as to establish a system of musical instruction under the direct control of some department of government." An appeal to the Society of Arts was likewise turned down, and an attempt was made to draw the academy into a union or working association with the Royal National Training School of Music. Macfarren would have none of this, however, and the matter fell to the ground.

Examinations Instituted

One of the means employed to improve the financial condition and the status of the academy was the inauguration of metropolitan and local examinations, the former giving the right to the title Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music (L. R. A. M.). A restoration of the government grant of £500 per annum was also a welcome help.

Macfarren was succeeded in 1888 by Alexander Campbell Mackenzie, a former student and professor, a pupil of Liszt, and a composer of great ability and learning. The continental reputation of the new principal, together with his unquestionably great powers as an organizer, gave to the work a new forward impulse which, after 34 years, is still as strong as ever. The local examinations were combined with those of the Royal College of Music under the control of an "Associated Board," but each institution kept its metropolitan examinations independent of the other.

The old houses in Tenterden Street, adjoining the original home of the academy, which had been occupied for many years, had to be given up, as the lease had expired. A new building was accordingly erected in the Marylebone Road, of which the only fault today is that it has become too small. A junior department for the students under 15 was opened in 1914, and there is no branch of music teaching which is outside the scope of the institution. There is an extensive library, a fine concert hall with a large organ, and one of the proposals for celebrating the centennial is the erection of a school of opera and drama, with all necessary stage appliances. Musicians and music lovers the world over are subscribing good wishes and money for the continued success and progress of the academy.

Italian Artists
Speak Highly of
the United States

Rome, June 20

Special Correspondence

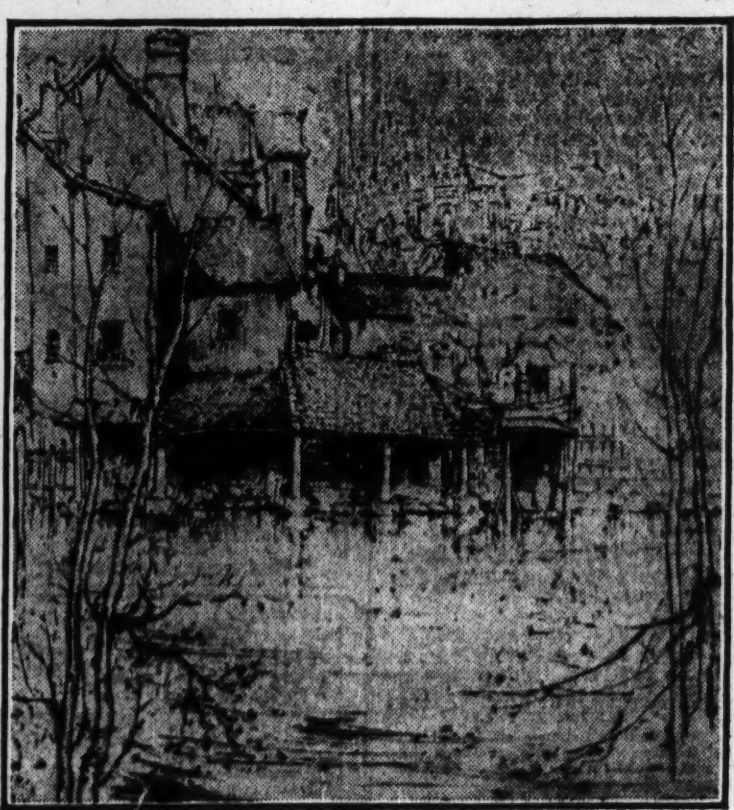
MUCH as Italian artists in the United States appreciate their life there they always look forward to the close of the theatrical season in order to return to their native soil and spend a few weeks with their families and friends. Far from taking a rest in Italy they are perhaps more busy here than in America. Apart from the constant visits of their friends they are always receiving numerous demands to sing in private recitals and in charity concerts. The call is seldom unanswered, and Italians thus have an opportunity of hearing their most renowned singers.

Signor Pasquale De Luca, the Roman baritone, has just returned to Rome. He lives in a princely villa in the new quarters of Via Nomentana and he is busy all day receiving his friends and admirers who come to hear from his own lips something about theater life in America.

Signor De Luca speaks in high terms of the United States, where Italian artists still maintain the first place in the theatrical field. Signor Caruso has been a great loss, but Signor De Luca believes Signor Gigli, who has also returned to Italy for a few months, was quite a revelation last season at the Metropolitan Theater and will probably take Caruso's place as America's best tenor. He also pays a warm tribute to the director of the Metropolitan, Signor Gatti-Casazza (now also in Italy), who has been reconfirmed for a further period of three years as "Impresario."

Of all operas, says Signor De Luca, Americans prefer Italian ones and among the Italian composers, Verdi and Puccini are the favorites. All attempts made to secure Signor Toscanini as conductor of the Metropolitan orchestra have failed, as he prefers to conduct his own orchestra at the "Scala" in Milan. Naturally the offers made to Signor Toscanini were enormous, and Signor Gatti-Casazza once sent a thousand-word telegram to Toscanini in the hope of inducing him to accept the invitation. But Toscanini did not even reply. Signor De Luca, who will, of course, return to the States next season, considers it rather unfortunate that the most recent Italian operas have either not been given or have failed to win approval on the other side of the Atlantic. Even Puccini's "Trittico" cannot be considered a success except for the last of the three operas it contains, namely "Gianni Schicchi," which the American public has rightly recognized as one of the best pieces of amusing light music in the world.

Fortunately there has been no fighting, but the presence of so many armed Fascists and the troops has given rise to serious alarm. Incidentally it is one of the rare occasions when the Fascists have used their "cavalry." Besides cavalry the Fascists are using Italy's waterways and may be seen learning to row daily on the Tiber, while a violent struggle between boatloads of Fascist and Communist has been reported from Genoa.



"Chartres," From Etching by Ernest D. Roth

Sir Alexander Campbell Mackenzie, Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, Under Whose Guidance the Academy Has Progressed Consistently Throughout His 34 Years of Office

California Society of Etchers
Holds Its Eleventh Annual Show

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 22 (Special Correspondence).—The eleventh annual exhibition of the California Society of Etchers offers an entirely acceptable collection in The Print Rooms. The various methods from wood blocks to aquatint and the latest color processes all appear, but the thoroughly sincere, more usual form of etching are pleasingly dominant. In numbers, quality and variety of subject this exhibition surpasses any of its predecessors.

The society was founded by a little group of six San Francisco etchers and has now grown to an important membership, exceeded only by the Brooklyn and Chicago societies. The membership now includes many eastern etchers, as well as the prominent etchers of the west. It even extends to members from Australia, which gives an intensely cosmopolitan aspect to the exhibition. That the standards quite equal those maintained by the eastern societies is seen by the appearance of work from such easterners as Auerbach Levy, Heintzelmann, Addams, Roth, Jacques and Anne Goldwaite. The latter's ever-agreeable interpretations of the dance hang with a recent genre print, in which she has made graphic the picturesque lassiness of the south. It is called "A Street in Bagerhomo."

Bertha Jacques, the founder of the Chicago Society of Etchers, shows a group interesting to westerners, while Loren Barton is another woman who brings some new prints of New York and New Orleans. Local men who record the San Francisco scenes of waterfront and countryside, hilltop and Chinatown, no less engagingly are Scammon, Winkler, Poole, Piazoni and Perham Nahl. These are all older workers who have the perennial youth of enthusiasm, but the increase of names among the younger workers this year is notable. Such a growth as this is indeed a justification for the exhibitions of any society.

Already recognized in the east, the work of the youthful Cleo Damianakes has produced prints, fanciful and personal in conception. Her original rhythmic figures intertwined with decorative foliage are classic in theme, though combined with California's abundant verdure. There is a sweep and primitive grace about them far more sophisticated than one might expect in a young etcher.

The ability of Arthur Miller, a young Canadian, now resident in California, has been confirmed by the

Photograph © A. Corbet, London

ceived cordially. Jay and Milt Britton, with musical instruments, make a good impression up until the time they announce that their next number will be an impersonation of Ted Lewis, of Follies fame, and one of his mates. The Norvelles, doing an acrobatic turn on rings; the Castillians in something out of the ordinary in the line of status reproduction; Sherman and Rose in dance; and the musical comedy, "Topics of the Day," and Pathe News complete the bill.

Baltimore Art Museum
Given a New Home

BALTIMORE, Md., (Special Correspondence).—The house owned by Miss M. Carey Thomas, former president of Bryn Mawr College, at the southwest corner of Cathedral and Monument streets of this city, has been turned over by Miss Thomas to the Baltimore Art Museum for a period of years.

The loan is regarded as one of great significance, not only by the trustees of the museum fund, but by local art societies also. It seems that a place has been secured for the suitable housing of art treasures secured for the Baltimore Art Museum (which, so far, has been merely a project, without a building of any description) and also that local organizations of artists and art lovers will have a place in which to hold as many exhibitions as they care to arrange. Miss Thomas has assured the Baltimore Museum of Art that the house will be available for the next three years, at least, provided that this organization assume responsibility for taxes, insurance, and care of property. No rent will be charged.

The house, which is one of the finest in the city, has, in addition to a large picture gallery, five spacious drawing rooms and reception rooms on the first floor, which might be used singly or together for exhibition purposes, five rooms on the second floor suitable for minor exhibitions and for offices, and third and fourth floors on which the art treasures of the museum may be stored as they are secured. The location of the house and its proximity to the Walters' Gallery and Peabody Institute are contributing factors to its desirability. It was built about 75 years ago by John W. Garrett and was left to Miss Thomas by Miss Mary Garrett. The art gallery was added to the rear about 25 years ago.

The Baltimore Water Color Club, the Friends of Art, and the Handicraft Club, which hold exhibitions annually, are arranging to place their exhibitions of the coming year in the Monument Street house.

New Comedy in San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Cal. (Special Correspondence).—"The Worm," a clever satirical comedy by Austin Adams, was given its premiere performance June 22 by the San Diego Players (formerly called Community Players). This play, so Mr. Adams promised in his curtain speech, will be presented in New York next season. "The worm" is the American father, the successful but tired business man with an expensive, ungrateful, petulant family, and the manner in which this industrial leader is handled by that conglomerate family, and the consternation when the "worm" reaches the inevitable place where he "turns," furnishes good clean comedy. The writer dares to predict, however, that the play will have considerable "brushing up" before going to Broadway, particularly the third act or epilogue, which moves too slowly, but in spite of the rough spots, both the playwright and the local players deserve much credit.

EDUCATORS ARE TO BE
ART MUSEUM GUESTS

The trustees of the Boston Art Museum have arranged for the National Education Association delegates and friends to a unique reception in the beautiful, tapestry hall of the museum, this evening, from 8 to 11 o'clock. Maurice Gray, president of the Art Museum board of trustees, has invited Miss Chari Ormond Williams, president of the association, to receive with the trustees the many hundred delegates who will welcome the opportunity to visit the museum galleries.

Miss Annie G. Scollard, president of the Boston Teachers Club, has arranged to have the following supervisors of drawing act as hostesses in taking visitors through the galleries: Elizabeth Bartlett, Laura W. Cook, Flora L. Barriett, Grace E. Hackett, Frances I. Nickerson, and Harriet F. Smith. The hostesses will be assisted by Agnes A. Aubin, Maude J. Bray, Marian A. Daniels, Loretta Curran, Helen Hilton, Theresa O'Brien, Idella Seidls, Laura B. Tolman, Elizabeth P. Wright, and Grace A. McGrath, and a large corps of ushers.

Bids Dudley's musical comedy, "Sue Dear," will come to the Times Square Theater New York a week from Monday.

"That Day," by Louis K. Anspacher, will open in Atlantic City this week.

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The Motion Pictures

Los Angeles, June 22

Special Correspondence

SELL FICTION rights first, then the dramatic, then the motion picture. This is the customary procedure with authors—not, of course, that it always works out this way, for in many cases successful fiction stories mean little or nothing to the stage producer and less than that to the picture people. An author who is able to sell the dramatic rights of his story is reasonably sure to sell the picture rights at a good figure even though, as is often the case, the play is a failure. Larry Evans, the novelist, has just reversed this procedure. He wrote a story for Katherine MacDonald, his first one directly for the screen, by the way, called "Money, Money, Money," after which he sold the magazine rights and then added to his bank account by transferring the stage rights to a New York manager. Tom Forman is directing the picture and Miss MacDonald's cast includes Jack Dougherty, Jacqueline Logan, Margaret Loomis, Charles Clary and Carl Stockdale.

According to Guy Bates Post, who is now being filmed in a screen version of "Omar the Tentmaker," the romantic school of acting is due for a big revival on both stage and screen and the costume play will once again come into its own with colors flying and up until quite recently this kind of talk would have been heresy in moving picture circles, especially among the distributors and exhibitors of films. Mention costume play to them and they fled. It was a colossal bogie man that often kept them awake at night lest some visionary director should make a costume play and they would have to take it. Some one said that some one said that someone said that the public didn't want such pictures and everyone let it go at that. When Otis Skinner started making Kismet it was predicted the picture would be a "big flop" because it was a costume play and a number of exhibitors were afraid to book it in advance. But "Kismet" was a success. Then along came Douglas Fairbanks with "The Mark of Zorro." This, too, went well. Other producers tried costume plays and most of them were successful. And then the producers and the distributors reasoned together and decided that the old bogie man hadn't been real in the first place.

Speaking of the revival of interest in costume plays, Mr. Post says: "The former day costume film was unpopular because many of our actors had become so imbued with the natural school of expression that when they were cast in a highly romantic story where the scenes and costumes helped to carry out the romantic idea, they felt lost. Under the circumstances the work naturally had none of the authority or certainty which are such necessary attributes for the successful portrayal of a character either on the screen or on the stage. When an actor is worried about the plume in his hat, the lines of his doublet or the point of his sword he cannot banish these worries which prevent him from keeping his mind on his characterization. Consequently, his portrayal has none of the sharpness and conviction it should have. Of late, on the stage as well as on the screen, the romantic school of acting is blooming again. We have had a great many successful costume photographs and in every country the public has responded to them favorably."

Fog banks along the southern California coast have been giving the picture makers considerable concern, to say nothing of the additional expense piling up day after day, during the past few weeks. It is impossible to get good photographic results with fog or a sea haze in the background and this is just what is holding up fully a dozen companies scattered along the coast from Los Angeles to the Mexican line. Dorothy Dalton, in overalls and sweater, is offshore somewhere, probably out beyond the fog belt, with a tough looking collection of amateur and deep sea going sailors filming exteriors for "On the High Seas," which happens to be Edward Sheldon's first screen story and which is being made for Paramount under the direction of Irvin Willat. Mitchell Lewis was taken along with the company as "honey" and in the end Miss Dalton will be rescued by Jack Holt, who is also along on the cruise. Other fog dodging companies include one headed by Director George Fitzmaurice, which is making exterior scenes for "To Have and to Hold," with Betty Compson and Bert Lytell in the leading

roles and another one headed by Wallace Reid and Lila Lee which is at San Diego where Mr. Reid is doing spectacular stunts in a hydroplane for "The Ghost Breaker."

This may be a dull season for actors in Hollywood but it is a great one for dogs employed in the profession, which is not, please understand, any reflection on the actors. This may be attributed to the success Larry Trimble has had with his dog picture "The Call of the Wild." The picture was so successful that other producers, desiring to share if possible in this prosperity, began hunting about for dog actors, incidentally instructing their scenario departments to hustle up stories with good dog leads even if they had to rewrite "Black Beauty" and change the horse part so that a dog could play it. People are becoming very much interested in dogs, reasoned some of them, and dogs are sure fire humor and don't cost as much as two-legged stars, so let's give 'em dogs. So, if you are surprised with dog pictures this summer and autumn you will know the reason. The only notable rival that Mr. Trimble's splendid dog has is Mack Sennett's big Dane "Teddy," which played in so many of the Sennett comedies. "Teddy" is to be starred in a series of pictures to be directed by Fred Jackson, the first of which is now being filmed.

Barbara La Marr, who appeared in support of Douglas Fairbanks in "The Three Musketeers," will enact the leading feminine role in "Quincy Adams Sawyer," which Clarence Badger will direct for Metro. The work of filming the story will start in a few weeks.

Now Mrs. Rupert Hughes is to make her debut as a screen writer. In cooperation with her distinguished husband she has completed an original scenario entitled "Gimme," which Mr. Hughes will direct, with Helene Chadwick, who played in "Dangerous Curve Ahead," "The Old Nest" and other Hughes pictures in the leading role. This is the first time Mrs. Hughes has ever written for the screen. Heretofore her composing talents have been principally expressed along poetic lines, although she has always been keenly interested in the work her husband is doing in "Gimme." "Gimme" deals with the domestic problems of a wife who had been economically independent before her marriage, but who, after the ceremony, finds herself forced to ask her husband for money for her household and personal expenses.

This has been a great season for desert stories on the Pacific coast, and the camel renters hope it will continue all summer. One of the latest is "Burning Sands," an exotic romance which George Melford has just completed with Wanda Hawley and Milton Sills in the leading roles. Following this Melford is scheduled to start filming Robert Louis Stevenson's widely known story, "Ebb Tide," with a cast which will include Lila Lee, James Kirkwood, Raymond Hatton, and George Fawcett.

William S. Hart is still in our midst even though he has not been making pictures for some time. Being a prudent and fast working star, Mr. Hart got considerably ahead of his production schedule and then took, and is still taking, a long vacation. That doesn't mean that he isn't busy, however. He's at his office in Hollywood early every morning and spends most of the day there working on future plans. It isn't going to be long before "Bill" once again pulls on his quarter boots, straps on his six-shooters, whistles for Pinto Ben, his four-legged pal, and starts making another series of out-of-door pictures.

—J. A. B.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SKOKIE COURSE
WILL TEST PROS

Layout Where Open to Be
Played Entirely Suitable—
Par Figures Difficult

When the United States and foreign golfers battle for the national open golf championship the week of July 11, they will compete over a layout well calculated to test their skill to the utmost, for Skokie Country Club abounds in pitfalls for the unwary, demands long-hitting for its pars, and has greens both slippery and undulating. Whoever does four turns of the Glencoe, Ill., circuit in 300 or under will well deserve all the laurel he gets thereby. The following hole-by-hole description of the 6553-yard layout will give one an idea of the difficulties and individual merits which it has as a golf links.

Hole No. 1 is 430 yards. Par 4. The drive should be rather to the left to open up the hole for the next shot and to avoid a sand trap on the right beyond the cross bunker, as the landing place for a shot too straight for the pin has a break to the right and carries a ball to the rough, or a bunker for a slice. An over-pulled ball will find two huge bunkers. Plenty of landing space between the cross bunker and the green. A deep sand pit along the right of the green. A grass hollow along the left. Only rough beyond.

No. 2—198 yards. Par 3. Carry 170 yards. The tee shot is usually a stiff midiron played from left to right, so that it will not run, but against prevailing wind, may be a spoon. The green is entirely guarded on the front and both sides with sand traps and bunkers. The back of the green is guarded by a grass bank with a sand pit beyond. The green slopes forward toward the left corner and will hold the shot nicely. A sporty hole.

No. 3—440 yards. Par 4. Played with the prevailing wind, the tee shot can be played straight for the pin, but must carry 210 yards to avoid the inside end of a long, diagonal pit and bunker to catch pulled balls. The player with a shorter drive must place his shot inside the end of this diagonal bunker and be careful not to go too far to the right, or slice, because the landing spot has a slope toward the right that will carry the ball to a large bunker farther on, on the right. A shot to the right center will have to negotiate a pit that runs in from the right hand corner of the green. Carry 223 yards. The tee shot is straight for the pin and without slice or pull. A hog-back in the center of course at about 175 yards will accentuate a slice and find the right bunker, and likewise a pull will easily reach the rough, or a huge bunker at 260 yards, and necessitate a long, higher shot to clear it and a tree beyond the pitch to the green. The green is elevated with a decided pitch forward and is guarded on three sides by grass ridges. A deep trap on the left, deep rough on right and beyond a steep fall off into a ditch or out of bounds for too strong an approach.

No. 4—350 yards. Par 4. A difficult hole. A drive and a pitch. A trap and bunker come in from the right side almost to the green. Carry 223 yards. The tee shot is straight for the pin and without slice or pull. A hog-back in the center of course at about 175 yards will accentuate a slice and find the right bunker, and likewise a pull will easily reach the rough, or a huge bunker at 260 yards, and necessitate a long, higher shot to clear it and a tree beyond the pitch to the green. The green is elevated with a decided pitch forward and is guarded on three sides by grass ridges. A deep trap on the left, deep rough on right and beyond a steep fall off into a ditch or out of bounds for too strong an approach.

No. 5—530 yards. Par 5. With a following wind and a dry course, the long hitters can amuse themselves trying to reach this green in two shots. The tee shot should be just inside the pit and bunker on the left. Carry 185 yards. A slice will find a trap at 220 yards. A wide trap and high bunker for both pulled and sliced shots, beginning at 330 yards on the right. Trees beyond to edge of green. Sand traps along the left side of green. The pitch should be slightly to the right side, as the green breaks toward the left lower corner. Out of bounds fence beyond.

No. 6—390 yards. Par 4. A dog's leg to the right. Out of bounds on the right to beyond huge trap and bunker at the right-hand bend of the leg. This hole has two tees on opposite sides of the course. With the tee on the right, it is a great shot for the long hitter to carry over the inside end of this bunker—210 yards. This shot will find the opening to the green in line for the second shot, a nice pitch. For a shorter tee shot, it is best to keep to the left of the corner bunker, not too far. If the second shot is played to roll up, keep it to the left of the opening, as there is a decided break to the right between the traps guarding the green. There is a deep pit beyond the green for too strong an approach.

No. 7—215 yards. Par 3. The hardest par on the course but a splendid hole. A wide tee. With the plates to the right and the hole out to the right, the sporty shot is a high spoon or fade-away iron straight at the pin, and right over the bushes in the bend of the right-hand pits, and the pit just beyond them—carry 195 yards. The green has a good forward slope and will hold the shot nicely. Against a strong wind this shot can be up to a full brassie or wooden shot. The drive otherwise is up a long bottle neck with deep traps on both sides and, with the pin to the right, unless intentionally sliced, while it will reach the green, will still be far from the pin, as the green is large. No traps beyond bordering the green, only a grass hollow around right upper corner. One of the finest holes on any course.

No. 8—435 yards. Par 4. A hard hole for a par. A pond in front—carry 147 yards. The drive unless long will land on a rise that will shorten it 20 yards and make the next shot a long, difficult approach, uphill on the end to the finely guarded green. If playing a long second shot, place it to the inside end of the left bunker at 360 yards from the tee, as there is a decided break to the right on the roll of a long ball. If the approach is a pitch, be sure it is below the center of the green. A deep pit on the left of the green.

No. 9—185 yards. Par 3. Tees at both sides. From the left tee, espe-

Where U. S. Open Golf Will Be Played Next Week



View Showing Ninth Green and Adjoining Fairways of Skokie Country Club Links at Glencoe, Ill., Near Chicago

cially with a cross wind, the shot should be a bold one to the left side of the green over the left trap—carry 170 yards. The green is on the face of a rise and the shot will hold well. Using the right hand tee, the shot can be just over the inside end of the right diagonal bunker and trap—carry 153 yards—as the ball will break to the left toward the green. Deep pits on both sides of the green. A steep rise at the back. Out: 3233; par 34.

No. 10—440 yards. Par 4. The tee shot should be placed well to the right, as there is a distinct draw to the left that will carry a short or long ball, especially if hooked, to two large bunkers. A large cross bunker, 370 yards distant from the tee, has to be carried on the second shot. Plenty of landing space beyond cross bunker for a good roll to green. The approach shot should be played rather to the left, as the front of the green falls away considerably to lower right hand corner. If a pitch, should be below the middle of the green. Sand traps on the left and back of the green and a grass hollow on the right. A hard hole against a stiff head wind.

No. 11—430 yards. Par 4. Trees line the fairway. A long drive down the middle and a pitch, or a drive and a stiff midiron. Cross bunker at 400 yards. The green has a good forward slope. If approaching from the left, avoid a slice, as the approach and the green and a grass hollow on the right. Large pits await the ball with the least slice on it. Traps along the left side, a grass hollow and a high bank behind the green. Out of bounds beyond.

No. 12—345 yards. Par 4. A lovely and innocent-looking affair, but requires a drive straight for the pin and an accurate second pitch. The green is small, with narrow entrance, almost surrounded by deep pits and with trees. A drive much to the left will take a lot of stopping anywhere near the hole. The green has a decided forward slope, and must be carefully studied.

No. 13—18. Par 3. A masher for the long players or a masher iron or midiron with plenty of stop. Carry 145 yards. The green with traps and trees on both sides and a good forward slope.

No. 14—315 yards. Par 4. It looks hard but is easy. Be sure to take a look at the location of the pin. Place the drive to line up the second shot with the pin and the narrow entrance to the green. Pits with high bunkers at each side of the opening. A steep bank along the right side. Unless placed just right for a run up, the second shot must be a high dropping shot with a niblick. The green is ample and par easy and a flock of birds will be on the cards. A pretty hole.

No. 15—350 yards. Par 4. A drive and a masher-niblick pitch. A forbidding looking cross bunker under a huge oak on the left hand comes in toward the middle with a wide trap in front of it. Carry 200 yards. A drive right over the inside end of this bunker will be straight on the pin. A firm tee shot just outside this cross bunker with just a suspicion of a pull will put the ball right in front of the green, as the ground beyond the cross bunker in this line has a draw to the left. A shorter drive player on this line will find the green accommodately still has a face toward him. A long ball to the right will hit a wide trap at 250 yards. The green is elevated and guarded on front and the left by sand traps and on the right and rear with rough. A good slope forward that will hold the pitch nicely.

No. 16—365 yards. Par 4. A picturesque and sporty hole that always makes golfing history. The tee shot must be kept well up to the left, just inside the left hand trap, to open up the hole which is around a slight dog's leg to the right. The trees and out of bounds fence on the left, the bend to the right, and a strong cross wind can make this shot a very ticklish affair, especially if pulled. A drive much to the right is disastrous, as a huge mound, a barn, a ditch beyond and high trees to the very edge of the green on the right, make the second shot a terror. Only a long high shot or a wonderful second slice around all the trouble will find the green. The approach to the green beyond the cross bunker has a de-

cided break to the left, high, with plenty of stop, is the best shot. Traps and trees on all sides, with a steep drop off at the back of the green.

No. 17—430 yards. Par 3. A semi-dog's leg to the left. There is a cross bunker coming from the right—carry 165 yards—and the drive should be over the inside end of this, rather close up the right side, to get proper position for the next shot to the green. The ideal second shot should be an iron or spoon that will hit the green which is guarded on three sides by traps and on the left by fescues. The green is elevated, undulating, and has a forward slope that will hold any correctly played shot. This hole is destined to be one of the great holes of the course and to live in golfing stories as one of the finest in the country, and a delight for the real golfer to conquest.

No. 18—470 yards. Par 5. A fine, hard, finishing hole. Out of bounds on left almost up to the green. Tee close on the left and trees on right half way up. In 3320; par 36.

FAIRWAY FABLES

NOW that Miss Edith Cummings registered a win over Miss Glenna Collett at Buffalo, the two youthful golf stars are rivals more than ever. The last meeting of note was in the Belleaire, Fla., championship this spring when the results were different: the Providence girl winning with something like a 73 for her medal.

When anyone hereabouts wishes to see just what a real seaside course looks like now, he need not journey to Britain, for the Chatham Country Club now has its new links in playing order, and there is no question about the landmark being on everything from tee to cup in the layout.

When F. D. Oulmet of Woodland contests in the national amateur on his native links at Brookline this year let him play no better than he did in the State bout last week and all logical forecasts will come to pass, with Oulmet 1922 champion on the course where he first played the game and where he reached international fame by taking the United States open.

Yesterday was a golf day from Cape Ann to Provincetown, and also in spots of the rest of the country, where the first played the game and where he reached international fame by taking the United States open.

Now that the "big noise" is over, golfers in Massachusetts will not have any open to play in till July 12, 13, 14—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week—when Winchester will make up a few strokes for those who like their bit of fun. By that time the humor of all those defeated at Kernwood will have become most excellent again, and they will have forgotten how the Salem grass withered after a week of rain.

MISS WETHERED NOT
TO PLAY IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, July 5—Miss Joyce Wethered, holder of the British women's golf championship, has cancelled her proposed trip to this country, according to information reaching this city today. She had been expected to accompany her brother, Roger Wethered, who is coming to play in the Walker Cup contest this fall. No reason for the change in Miss Wethered's plans was given. Miss Edith Leitch, sister of Miss Cecil Leitch, from whom Miss Wethered won the British final, is the only English woman who has announced her intention to seek the American title.

Australia and France May
Meet on Longwood Courts

Boston May Yet Be the Scene of the Davis Cup Battle
Between These Two Countries

WIMBLEDON, England, July 3 (By The Associated Press)—The Davis Cup tie between Australia and Czechoslovakia has been fixed for July 14-15, probably at Roehampton. The Australians and Frenchmen have received the decision of the Davis Cup Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association that if Australia and France failed to reach an agreement as to the place for playing the tie between France and Australia, the committee would direct that the match be played in the United States, probably on the Longwood Cricket Club courts, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

The Australians believe this is a fair proposal. France has not yet decided what action to take, but authoritative information is that there is a fair possibility of the French team going to the United States.

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

HAGEN-KIRKWOOD
TEAM GIVES STAR
GOLF EXHIBITION

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 5—After playing the first seven holes in the morning, the scheduled 36-hole exhibition best-ball foursome, all square, Walter C. Hagen, the new British open golf champion, and Joseph H. Kirkwood, his Australian partner on a tour of the world, defeated Jock Hutchison, last year's British open champion, and Lawrence Ayton, Evanston Golf Club professional, 7 and 7, at the Idlewild Club here, yesterday.

Kirkwood started a streak of exceptional golf with a 3 on the eighth and at the ninth where both he and Hagen had 2s. They also won the next two holes, and were three up at the intermission. In the afternoon, Kirkwood and Hagen were six up at the 27th hole, after the Australian again reached the eighth cup in 3, and Hagen repeated his morning 2 on the par 3, 312-yard ninth.

Kirkwood's total for the double round of the 18-hole course was best—142, or four under par. Hagen was around in 143 and their two opponents in 148 each. Kirkwood cut under the course record when he covered the morning round of 15 holes in 68, five strokes under par for the 6346-yard circuit.

The four principals in this match, together with George Duncan and Abe Mitchell of Great Britain, will practice over the Skokie Country Club course today for the annual open championship tournament, which will start next Monday at Skokie.

W. I. Hunter, the British amateur star, will be in the practice party.

Cochet, with a few months' practice against the Australian and American type of play, would advance into the class of the world's greatest players.

No Davis Cup Matches
at Boston Since 1914

Boston has not been the scene of a Davis Cup tennis match since 1914, just before the World War, when N. E. Brookes and A. F. Wilding of Australia defeated the British team, J. C. Parke, Lowe, A. R. F. Kingscote and T. M. Mavrogordato at the old Longwood courts.

The first match for the famous trophy was played at Longwood in 1909, when the United States team, M. D. Whitman, Dwight F. Davis and Holcombe Ward, defeated P. A. W. Gore, A. D. Black and H. R. Barrett, 3 matches to 0.

It was at Longwood, too, that the Doherty brothers of England first took the cup away from the United States in 1903, beating the United States team of W. A. Larned, R. D. Wrenn and G. L. Wrenn.

The United States also defeated England in a preliminary match at Longwood in 1908.

No Davis Cup matches have been played at the new Chestnut Hill courts.

which was always a feature in Scottish athletics.

A year ago the Scottish team won for the first time—at Belfast, Ireland—since England joined in the fray, but the victory was gained very largely on sufferance, much of the satisfaction, from a Scottish point of view, being lost, owing to the fact that several of England's best men found themselves unable to compete. England's chances of success have not been rendered any the brighter on account of the retirement of A. G. Hill, the famous miler, who won the Amateur Athletic championship mile last year at London in the fast time of 4m. 13.45s. H. F. V. Edward, the champion sprinter, is also, it is reported, unable to take part. Neither of these men competed last year.

For the sprints Scotland's interests will be in good hands with E. H. Liddell, Edinburgh University, who can do 10 1-5s, in the 100-yard dash, and can get inside 22s. in the 220. G. T. Stevenson, Glasgow, will be Scotland's chief hope over the quarter-mile, which race he won in last year's meet in the comparatively slow time of 53s. His best time is 51s.

Duncan, McPhee, Glasgow, is another of Scotland's best athletes, and unless England is strongly represented in the half-mile and mile, these races might fall to him, and in C. S. Brown, Edinburgh University has another good string to her bow. McPhee is capable of a performance in the mile of anything about 4m. 26s., and two years ago, at the Amateur Athletic Association championships, he did better time than that by 4s.

The Irishmen, who have never been successful in the triangular meet, are not likely to produce competitors capable of beating Liddell, Stevenson, McPhee, and Brown, but the probability is that if England takes the matter of the international seriously enough and makes a real endeavor to wipe out last year's reverse her representatives will be successful.

L. J. Dunn, the Watsonian, will take a lot of beating over the 120-yard hurdles. He is also a jumper, but should B. H. Baker, England, compete, the Scotsman would have no chance in the high jump, whatever he might do in the broad. For the "strong men" events T. R. Nicolson, a brownie West Highlander, ought still to have a chance with hammer throwing.

British Golfers Land,
Bound for Skokie

Duncan, Mitchell, Hunter, Here
—Give Hagen Credit

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 5—Three British golfers of note, George Duncan, Abe Mitchell, and Willie I. Hunter, who arrived on the Majestic yesterday, will leave for Chicago tomorrow to take part in the national open at the Skokie Country Club. Duncan, former British open champion, finished in a tie for second place this year at Sandwich; Mitchell, the winner of the Glencoe Thousand Guineas tournament this year; and Hunter captured the British amateur championship in 1921 and was a semi-finalist in the national amateur championship at St. Louis, Mo., last summer.

Duncan said that the victory of Walter C. Hagen, American golfer, who won the British open championship on June 23, with a total of 300 for the 72 holes, was well received by golfers on the other side and that while there was some disappointment over the failure of the home players to win the event, the defeat was taken in good grace and would do the game a great deal of good both here and abroad.

Following the Chicago tournament, which he expects to be an extremely keen competition, Duncan and Mitchell will engage in a series of matches in the middle west. Some time in August they will appear in the New York metropolitan district. Thus far the golfers, who are on their second pilgrimage to this country, have more than 50 matches booked.

LARGE ENTRY LIST
IN U. S. OPEN GOLF

NEW YORK, July 5—Up to date 246 golfers, amateurs and professionals, have entered the United States open championship to be played on the course of the Skokie Country Club, Glencoe, Ill., beginning July 10. The list will close Wednesday.

Fairings and starting times, announced today by the United States Golf Association, show that 83 players will tee off in each of the three qualifying rounds, the first two to start at 8:05 a. m., and the last pair at 3:25 p. m.

Prominent players in the first day's qualification (which include Willie I. Hunter, Cyril Walker, George McLean, Abe Mitchell, J. M. Barnes, Charles Evans Jr., Jock Hutchison, M. J. Brady and J. H. Kirkwood. Barnes and Evans are paired.

On the second day of qualifying play the more prominent contestants are S. Davidson, Herron, Tom McNamara, John G. Anderson, Robert T. Jones Jr., Walter C. Hagen, George Duncan, George Sargent, Jack Burke, Jesse P. Guilford and Wilbur Oakes. In the third day's play will be Fred McLeod, Thomas D. Armour, J. Turney, winner of the assistant professional golfer's title; Patrick O'Hara, Emmet French.

WILLIAMS VICTOR
IN TWO MATCHES

GLEN COVE, N. Y., July 4—R. N. Williams, 24, of Boston, former national lawn tennis champion, was victorious today in both the singles and doubles finals of the Nassau Country Club's annual invitation tournament.

Striking in his best form, Williams decisively defeated F. T. Hunter of New York, national indoor champion, in the singles, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1. Paired with W. M. Washburn of New York, former Davis Cup player, in the doubles, Williams defeated F. C. and F. T. Anderson of Brooklyn in the doubles match, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

CLAYCOURT RACE
AN OPEN ONE

Second Round Matches Scheduled for Today—Mrs. Cole Is Not Defending

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 5—Second round matches are scheduled for this afternoon in the women's national claycourt tournament, play in which began on the Park Club courts yesterday. It was the fortune of the draw and the first round play to scatter the better known players in the tournament, so that they will not meet until the late rounds of the tournament should they not meet with reverses before that time.

Last minute withdrawal of the entry of Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d, last year's claycourt champion, leaves the 1922 tournament an open one, with three Massachusetts players and Mrs. Harry Bickett, the Canadian champion, regarded as the strongest contenders for this title.

Mrs. F. H. Godfrey of Brookline, Mass., Miss Katherine Gardner, and Miss L. H. Bancroft of Boston, are the Massachusetts players who are regarded as leading contenders for this year's title. All won their first round matches yesterday.

Miss Gardner was compelled to play at top speed in her first round match to defeat Miss Brenda Hedstrom, Buffalo city champion. The first set was keenly contested, going to Miss Gardner, 6-4, while the second showed the Boston player at her best and gave her a 6-2 victory.

Mrs. Godfrey had little trouble in disposing of Miss Virginia Yates, a Buffalo player, 6-0, and 6-3. Miss Bancroft showed unusual speed and accuracy in defeating Mrs. Frank Riese of Detroit, 6-2, 6-2. Mrs. Bickett captured her first round match with the loss of a single game, defeating Miss Dorothy Reisel, of Buffalo.

There was but one default in the first round which was completed in yesterday's play. Play in the mixed doubles, also emblematic of the national claycourt championship, will begin late today and the first round matches of the women's doubles are scheduled for tomorrow.

Practically all of the players entered in the singles are also included in the list of entries in the two doubles events. The courts were in excellent condition yesterday. The weather was unusually cool. A gallery of more than 100 spectators watched play in the women's tournament and the Great Lakes tournament, which is also in progress on the Park Club courts. The summary of the first round in the women's tournament follows:

Miss L. H. Bancroft, Boston, defeated Mrs. Frank Riese, Detroit, 6-2, 6-2. Miss Olive Weinman, Buffalo, defeated Miss Mary Williamson, Buffalo, by default. Miss Helen Hooker, Niagara Falls, defeated Miss Helen Thatcher, Buffalo, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Katherine Gardner, Boston, defeated Miss Brenda Hedstrom, Buffalo, 6-1, 6-3. Mrs. Harry Bickett, Toronto, defeated Miss Dorothy Reisel, Buffalo, 6-1, 6-0. Miss Ruth King, Cleveland, defeated Miss Mary Clark, Buffalo, 6-2, 6-3.

Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Brookline, defeated Miss Virginia Yates, Buffalo, 6-0, 6-1. Miss Marjorie Kennel, Buffalo, defeated Miss Helen House, Buffalo, 6-4, 6-6. Mack Asks Walvers on Meers.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4—Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, today announced that he has suspended pitcher Roy Moore for indifferent playing and has asked walvers on him. Moore has been with the team for three years, coming from Texas.



Will Be "The Friend in Need" This
Winter. Prepare the All-Gas
Kitchen Now

COAL prices are high now. With the continuation of the coal strike, prices will probably go higher. When winter comes, it may be impossible to get coal at all. Then will those living in the city where gas is available realize their advantages over those who cannot obtain it.

Save what coal you have now for winter; make your furnace heat the kitchen while it is heating the other rooms in the house.

With steam or hot water install a radiator in your kitchen or a register where hot air is used. Many find that they can secure enough heat by simply leaving the kitchen door open. You will in this way get all the work out of your coal now too expensive to use for cooking.

Do your cooking with gas. Have an all-gas kitchen, for all-year-round housekeeping. Remember this—no matter what price coal is now, or will be, gas for cooking is a cheap method, because you can control it—keep it down to doing just the work you have to do without waste. And you pay for just what you use after you have used it, not before.

We will send you without cost or obligation a representative who will show you how you can heat your kitchen from the central heating plant, thus saving fuel costs. We have done this in thousands of cases where the all-gas kitchen is now installed. Simply drop us a line, call at any of our offices, or telephone Beach 7060.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MRS. MALLORY TO
BE IN THE SEMIS

United States Star Defeats Mrs. Edington—Mrs. Peacock and Mrs. Beamish Win

WIMBLEDON, July 5 (By the Associated Press).—Mrs. F. I. Mallory, United States woman tennis champion, defeated Mrs. H. Edington in the women's singles in the grass-court championships this afternoon, 6-2, 6-4.

Mrs. Peacock defeated Miss Dransfield 6-2, 6-2, and Mrs. Beamish defeated Mrs. Elliott 6-3, 6-1. In his match against Cecil Campbell, G. L. Patterson was leading 7-5, 6-3, 6-2, with the score one all in games in the fourth set, when rain stopped play.

Randolph Lycett, England, defeated P. M. Dawson, England, 2-6, 6-1, 6-4, 8-6.

Mrs. William Howard Taft was to be a Wimbledon spectator today, and the authorities invited her to use the royal entrance to the amphitheater.

Miss Lengien defeated Miss Elizabeth Ryan of California, 6-1, 8-6 yesterday, and in the men's singles, J. O. Anderson of the Australian Davis Cup team defeated his teammate, Patrick O'Hara Wood, in a long, hard match, 6-3, 6-3, 2-6, 2-6, 6-4.

These two singles matches were the only ones played today, rain preventing the others. Except possibly for the singles, all hope has now been given up of finishing the championship tournament by Saturday. The other women who still must play in the round before the semi-finals are Miss P. H. Dransfield, a Yorkshire County player; Mrs. F. I. Mallory, Mrs. H. Edington; Mrs. A. E. Beamish, Mrs. Peacock and Mrs. Elliott.

Anderson won the first game of his service in the third set. Wood captured three in succession. By this time it began to rain heavily and after Anderson won a love service game to set the score 2-3, play was suspended.

When the match was resumed Wood was in fine form and did some splendid volleying, capturing the next two sets.

In the final set Anderson ran through to 3-0 and then to 5-2 with overpowering strokes. Wood burst into brilliant play and reached here, the former winning the morning contest, with Quinn on the mound, while Washington captured the honors in the afternoon, thanks to the fine box work of Francis.

The score: First Game. Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E. Boston 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 4 11 3. Washington 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 8 0. Batteries—Quinn and Ruel; Erickson, Phillips and Garrity. Losing pitcher—Erickson. Umpires—Mortimer and Nallin. Time—2h.

Second Game. Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E. Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 11 3. Washington 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 8 0. Batteries—Hasty and Perkins; Murray and Hcfmann. Losing pitcher—Murray. Umpires—Hildebrand and Dineen. Time—1h. 45m.

Both were given ovations as they left the court.

BRITISH GRASS COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP. MEN'S SINGLES. Cecil Campbell, England, defeated Cecil J. Timbrell-Green, England, 2-6, 6-3, 6-1, 6-0.

P. M. Dawson, England, defeated A. S. Drew, England, 6-0, 6-4, 6-3.

J. O. Anderson, England, defeated Henri Cochet, France, 6-0, 6-3, 6-4.

J. B. Gilbert, England, defeated Sir G. Thomas, 9-11, 6-2, 8-6, 6-0.

MEN'S DOUBLES. Wertheim, Australia, and H. Barclay, Anglo-Indian, defeated G. Lowe and A. H. Lowe, 8-6, 6-0, 6-4.

Brugnon and A. Dupont, France, defeated G. Watt and D. Broane, England, 6-2, 17-16, 6-4.

Dead Mathey and G. C. Camer, United States, defeated J. C. Masterman, England, and A. B. Graven, United States, 6-3, 8-6, 6-3.

Gerald L. Patterson and Patrick O'Hara Wood, Australia, defeated J. C. Campbell and Castagli, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5.

Van Allen and J. Lawry, England, defeated H. Stoker and D. Greis, England, 6-4, 6-3, 6-0.

E. I. C. Norton, South Africa, and Roper Barrett, England, defeated F. Warden and R. Kalberer, England, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

Miss Bauer Creates
Four World's Records

Miss Riggan Also Shatters a Mark at Brighton Beach

NEW YORK, July 4.—Five world's swimming records for a 15-foot pool were shattered today at Brighton Beach, four by Miss Sybil Bauer, backstroke champion of the Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago, and a fifth by Miss Aileen Riggan of the Women's Swimming Association, New York.

Miss Bauer, who began her record-breaking performances in Metropolitan waters a few days ago at Manhattan Beach, set new back stroke marks today for 50 yards, 200 yards, 200 meters and 220 yards in special invitation events.

She broke her own record of 35.35s. for 50 yards by a full second, leading Miss Riggan and Miss Frances Clarke of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde to the finish line. Her other three records, all made in the 220-yard event, were 200 yards, 2m. 51.45s.; 200 meters, 3m. 4.55s.; 220 yards, 3m. 7.45s.

Miss Clarke was second and Miss Dorothy Donohue of the Women's Swimming Association of New York, third.

Miss Riggan, competing from scratch in a handicap 300-yard invitation race, beat Miss Ethel Baker, a club mate, in breaking the former record of 4m. 22s. made by Mrs. Charlotte Boyle Clune in 1919. Miss Riggan's time was 4m. 17.35s.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	45	39	.600
New York	40	44	.545
Chicago	37	47	.522
Detroit	37	47	.522
Washington	35	49	.486
Cleveland	34	50	.474
Boston	32	52	.438
Philadelphia	28	56	.406

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston 4, Washington 3.

Philadelphia 3, New York 1.

Chicago 5, St. Louis 3.

St. Louis 5, Chicago 3.

Cleveland 11, Detroit 4.

GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Detroit.

New York at Philadelphia.

EVEN SPLIT AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Boston and Washington tied the holiday games here, the former winning the morning contest, with Quinn on the mound, while Washington captured the honors in the afternoon, thanks to the fine box work of Francis.

The score: First Game.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E. Boston 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 4 11 3. Washington 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 8 0.

Batteries—Quinn and Ruel; Erickson, Phillips and Garrity. Losing pitcher—Erickson. Umpires—Mortimer and Nallin. Time—2h.

Second Game.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E. Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 11 3. Washington 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 8 0.

Batteries—Hasty and Perkins; Murray and Hcfmann. Losing pitcher—Murray. Umpires—Hildebrand and Dineen. Time—1h. 45m.

ATHLETICS AND YANKEES DIVIDE

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Philadelphia and New York divided the holiday games today, with Mack's men on top in the morning engagement, 3 to 1, and the champions victors in the second game, 6 to 1.

The score: First Game.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E. Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 11 3. New York 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 8 0.

Batteries—Hasty and Perkins; Murray and Hcfmann. Losing pitcher—Murray. Umpires—Hildebrand and Dineen. Time—1h. 45m.

Second Game.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E. Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 11 3. New York 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 8 0.

Batteries—Hasty and Perkins; Murray and Hcfmann. Losing pitcher—Murray. Umpires—Hildebrand and Dineen. Time—1h. 45m.

BARBARA WINS THE EASTERN
YACHT CLUB OPEN REGATTA

Celebrates the Holiday by Capturing the Much Sought-for Puritan Cup—Other Races Held

Vice-Commodore Frank C. Paine of the Corinthian Yacht Club sailed his New York Yacht Club 50-footer, Barbara, to victory in the annual open regatta conducted by the Eastern Yacht Club, thereby winning the famous Puritan Cup. This event was the first contest at Marblehead in which this fine ship has participated, and to celebrate the holiday by capturing the much-sought-for Puritan Cup adds greatly to the glory of winning. This regatta was on schedule to be sailed July 3 but, owing to fog and extremely light wind which prevailed, a postponement was decided upon.

The weather conditions in the holiday morning were not much better, and it was not until 12:30 that the officials decided the air was sufficiently strong to warrant a start. To cover a race of over 30 miles in the light breeze was a long tedious journey for these smart races and it was not until 6:30:30 that the Barbara was finally timed a winner. Four yachts entered the contest, two in the sloop division, the Barbara and George E. McQuesten's 31-rater Olympian, both of the lofty Marconi rig, while in the schooner division the Queen Mab, owned by Rear Commodore Nathaniel F. Ayer and E. Walter Clarke's Iroquois were the contestants. It was slow sailing for all yachts, and while every inch of light sail available was put into commission only the 50-footer Barbara was able to finish. The Iroquois, Olympian, and Queen Mab were picked by committee boat Mermet and towed to their anchorage. The elapsed time taken for the Barbara was 5h. 24m. 30s., the slowest time yet made over the course.

The postponed race of Monday, under the direction of the Eastern Yacht Club, was sailed under similar drifting conditions. The yachts which make the best speed in a heavy breeze have had little chance to prove their merit in the open regatta so far sailed, and it is hoped that these adverse conditions will become more favorable for the next race.

The Corinthian Yacht Club held its

opening race in the afternoon with much the same luck as the Eastern Yacht Club in the morning, but at last within the time limit set for the short courses over which the races were sent. The Class R sloop Scaup sailed by J. J. Moebis proved a good drifter, by capturing the honors, in both the morning and afternoon races, defeating the Mariana sailed by R. H. Traiser in the morning race and "Regatta" which J. J. Moebis sailed by winning from Charles Francis Adams' fast Rogue.

The notable feature in the junior races was the fine work of the Morse brothers. These youthful navigators won a first in the afternoon race and the Japanese schooner, the Scaup, won the morning race defeating a fleet of eight in the Fish catboat class.

The winners in the Eastern Yacht Club races were as follows: Class R, J. J. Moebis's Scaup; class S, Loring & Cotting's Sandust; Manchester Yacht Club 17-footer, C. A. Welsh's Beelzebub; 18-footers, L. C. Kepner's Jane; bay birds, H. B. Thayer's Swift; fish class, Morris Brothers' Angel Fish; 15-footers, Mortimer Adams' Sunfish; 12-footers, Samuel Batchelder's Golosh; Pleat Yacht Club class, T. & G. Smith's Nominee.

In the light airs of Winthrop, only seven yachts of the 25 which started in the open race of the Jeffries Yacht Club were able to finish. In Class A the Virginia won her third successive victory, giving this fast Hores-breeze a big margin of lead in the championship percentage of her class. A. E. Whittemore's Wanderer finished first in the 18-foot class, while the honors in Class B went to the Sintram, sailed by A. E. McKee.

SWIMMING RACES
AT LINCOLN PARK

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 5.—Norman Ross and Miss Minnie DeVry, both of the Illinois Athletic Club, this city, were decisive winners in the two Central A. U. championship swimming events held here today. In the annual July 4 water sports program of the Lincoln Park Boat Club, before a throng of thousands of spectators which lined the receiving course in the Lincoln Park lagoon here yesterday afternoon.

Using a double beat tugboat, Ross finished 20 feet ahead of the second contestant, R. G. Alexander, in the district championship 100-yard event. Miss DeVry was also a jaunty first-place winner, taking the 400-yard women's senior championship in easy fashion.

A summary of the championship swimming events follows: 100-Yard Central A. U. Men's Senior Championship Swim—Won by Norman Ross, Illinois A. C.; R. G. Alexander, I. A. C., second; M. F. Kelleher, Lincoln Park B. C., third. Time—1:45.5.

400-Yard Central A. U. Women's Senior Championship Swim—Won by Miss Minnie DeVry, Illinois A. C.; Miss Edna O'Connell, I. A. C., second; Miss Ruby Blood, unattached, third. Time—7m. 14.5s.

Longwood Cricket Club of Chestnut Hill schedules its thirtieth annual lawn tennis tourney, open to members of clubs belonging directly or indirectly to the United States Lawn Tennis Association, for the week of July 17. There will be men's singles and doubles, with first and second prizes in both cases.

Entries should be made in writing to Richard Bishop, P. O. Box 2237, Boston. Time limit for receipt of the \$2 singles fee and \$3 doubles fee is July 14 and July 17, respectively.

All matches in singles will be three in five advantage sets, except the first and second round, which will be two in three advantage sets. All matches in doubles will be two out of three sets, except semi-finals and finals, which will be three out of five.

William M. Johnston is the present holder of the eighth Longwood Bowl, having won the first in 1921.

The first Longwood Bowl was placed in competition in 1891 and was won in 1891-92 by William A. Larned. The second was won in 1898-99-1900.

BRITISH POLO TEAM

LONDON, July 4.—(By the Associated Press).—The British polo team, which will go to the United States at the invitation of American polo players to participate in tournaments, will sail about the middle of August. It was announced today. The British team will consist of Captain F. E. Guest, Major F. W. Barrett, Major G. H. Phillips-Hornby, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Tompkinson.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Memphis 6, Little Rock 4 (first game).

Mobile 4, Birmingham 3 (first game).

Mobile 2, Birmingham 0 (second game).

New Orleans 11, Atlanta 7 (first game).

SHIMIZU VICTOR
OVER SANDERS

Tilden in Third Round of Clay Court Tennis

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 5 (Special).—Play in the national clay-court tennis championship tournament, being staged here, goes into the third round today, as a result of the second round matches contested on Monday.

The best tennis to date was produced yesterday in the second round of play on the courts of the Woodstock Club, when Zensho Shimizu, Japan, took two hard-fought sets from Clarence W. Sanders, Jr., St. Paul, Minn., the Dartmouth star who won the New England intercollegiate title this spring. William T. Tilden, 2d, Philadelphia, continued his easy victories, eliminating Donald Turner, Chicago, in straight sets.

Other winners were Charles Garland, Jr., Pittsford, Pa.; Theodore Drews, St. Louis, Mo.; John Hennessy, Fritz Bastian and Ralph Durick of this city. Shimizu was forced to bring all of his cunning into play to defeat Sanders and never for a minute throughout the match was he able to let up.

Sanders' peculiar shot forced the Japanese to return volleys from every conceivable position to keep out in front.

Shimizu had trouble in getting his lob over the net in the first set but this weakness was offset by the St. Paul man's service faults. Shimizu found it to his advantage to play to the losers' backs and although Sanders frequently returned his drives he was unable to get the ball over the net consistently. Sanders made frequent advances to the net and as a rule he looked best at this position, using his height and reach to advantage.

Donald Turner was able to afford Tilden little competition and the world's champion had no trouble taking straight sets 6-0, 6-1. At every stage of the game the loser was on the defensive. Tilden's rifle service when he chose to use it shot by the Chicagoan unchallenged, but seldom did the winner elect to use his ace.

Garland played consistent tennis in defeating John Barr of Dallas, Tex., 6-2, 6-2. Garland's steady play stamped him as one of the leading players of the tourney and he had little trouble in gaining his decision on the Texas.

John Hennessy, the local favorite, showed very few faults in eliminating Carl J. Worthwein of Columbus, Ohio. The summary:

NATIONAL CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Second Round

C. T. Garland, Pittsburgh, defeated John Barr of Dallas, 6-2, 6-2.

F. B. Bastian, Indianapolis, defeated Ted Heurman, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-2.

William T. Tilden, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Donald Turner, Chicago, 6-0, 6-1.

W. D. Brown, St. Louis, defeated Lunn, Chicago, 6-1, 6-1.

John Hennessy, Indianapolis, defeated Carl J. Worthwein, Columbus, 6-1, 7-5.

W. C. Arrington of the Toronto Wanderers defeated Frank Donovan, Detroit, 6-3, 6-1.

Louis Kupler, Cincinnati, defeated Miney Kohn, Indianapolis, 6-1, 6-1.

Philip Bester, California, defeated Wilful Fulton, Cleveland, 6-3, 6-1.

J. B. Adoue, Dallas, Tex., defeated K. P. Kammann, St. Louis, 6-1, 6-1.

GOOD PROGRESS IN
ONTARIO BOWLING

NIAGARA ON THE LAKE, Ont., July 4 (Special).—Play in the competition of the thirty-fourth annual tournament of the Ontario Lawn Bowling Association was narrowed down to four rinks today by means of the second, third and fourth rounds and the semi-finals and final will be played tomorrow. Good progress was made in the association event, and the semi-finals in this will be reached tomorrow night.

The consolation rink event was started today and the doubles will get under way tomorrow afternoon.

The four rinks that remain of the 64 that started playing yesterday represent St. Catherine's, Hamilton, Thistles, and Toronto, two clubs from the latter city being represented, St. Matthews and Howard Park. The results in the fourth round were:

Hamilton Thistles Hamilton Victorias Rod Cassels, Skip 21 Tom Chmbrs, Skip 21
Howard Park St. Matthews J. A. Roden, Skip 21 E. G. Graves, Skip 21
St. Catherine's Hamilton Victorias J. S. Wood, Skip 15 D. M. Speirs, Skip 13
St. Matthews' Grimsby
H.G.S. 1st Div. Skip 15 J.B. Fairmy, Skip 10

Only three Hamilton rinks entered the tournament and all three progressed as far as the fourth round but here the two Victorias rinks met defeat while the Thistles' sole representative was successful. Chamber's rink was fanned as a finalist but all but the skip were off their game when playing against Cassels and they were easily defeated. Roden was given a little opposition by Graves who only scored on four of the 14 ends played. Salisbury had a battle royal in his three games today winning his second and third round matches by single points and entering the semi-finals against Fairburn, who was also considered a strong candidate for the final by scoring 10 shots on the last four ends. The hardest game in the fourth round was between Wood and Spiers, at the start of the fifteenth end Wood was down 11 to 13, but he counted two and tied the score at the end of the regulation game and then he won by scoring two more on the extra end.

The biggest score of the day was made by E. G. Graves of St. Catherine's in the second round when he defeated Dr. Roper, of Rusholme 25 to 5.

In spite of the heavy rains of the last week, which made the greens rather heavy, the laws were never in better shape and some excellent bowling was produced during the opening day's play Monday.

Those expected to progress well towards the final were defeated in the first round of the trophy event, Thomas Rennie, Granites of Toronto, being defeated by H. W. Hodgins of St. Catherine's, 11 to 11, and Edward Wells, London quartette, losing to J. S. Arrington of the Toronto Wanderers 18 to 15, in a particularly hard-fought game. Another strong rink, that of Sir John Willison of the Canadas, won from A. M. Cooper of St. Catherine's. Edward Lighthours of the Toronto Victorias, who has only missed two of the tournaments since they were started, went into the second round by defeating Henderson of Kew Beach, R. J. Goudy of Parkdale lost by 13 to 12 to Thomas Chambers of Hamilton, who is attending his eleventh Ontario Bowling Association tourney, during which time he has captured nine rink prizes. The record score of the day was made by J. H. Burns of Niagara, who defeated Brown, Low of Balmy Beach by 25 to 7, the losers only scoring on five ends of the 15.

FOUR TEAMS LEFT IN
MID-WEST POLO RACE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 5.—Games over the Independence Day holiday left four outstanding polo teams as the pick of the Chicago suburban and Michigan section of the middle west. This quartet will engage in further meetings to decide supremacy, several of them over the coming week-end.

Two of the four teams—Detroit Riding and Driving Club, and Grasmere Farm and Lake Forest, Ill., have gone undefeated in a strenuous series of clashes over the last five days. The other two which are considered as still in the running are the Invenstia Blues and Glenwild, both of Lake Forest. Eliminated from consideration for possible middle west honors are the North Shore team of Chicago, Rockford, Ill., and the Sixth Army Corps Headquarters quartet from Fort Sheridan.

Following is a résumé of the games over the Independence Day holiday: July 4, Grasmere Farm defeated Onondaga, 10 to 6, on North Shore Polo Club, 10 to 6, on North Shore Polo Club, Chicago; Grasmere Farm of Lake Forest defeated Ft. Sheridan Officers, 7 to 5, on Onondaga Polo Club, Lake Forest; Glenwild of Lake Forest defeated Rockford Polo Club, 19 to 5, on Onondaga Polo Club, Lake Forest.

These contests revealed several individual players of the first water in E. Byfield and Perkins of Grasmere Farm; Seaverns of Glenwild; C. C. Crawford of Detroit, and A. E. Bahr of North Shore. The last-named team may yet make its presence felt in the western competition, upon the return to the line-up of Walter Bahr, whose absence proved a big handicap in the three games of which Detroit won every start against North Shore.

CARDINALS AND REDS EVEN UP

LOUIS, Mo., July 4.—Cincinnati and St. Louis split even today, the Reds exceeding by tie the count in the ninth inning of the first game, which the Reds won, 11 to 9, while Sherde's timely double in the eighth inning of the second game brought victory to the St. Louis. Hornsby made his nineteenth home run of the season in the second game. The scores:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E. Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 14 1. St. Louis 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 3 12 3.

Batteries—Sherde and Almsmith; Keck, Gillespie and Haigra. Losing pitcher—Doak, North, Walker and Clemens. Winning pitcher—Rixey. Losing pitcher—Doak, Umpires—Klem and Phirman. Time—1h. 52m.

SECOND GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E. Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 3 14 1. St. Louis 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 3 12 3.

Batteries—Sherde and Almsmith; Keck, Gillespie and Haigra. Losing pitcher—Doak, North, Walker and Clemens. Winning pitcher—Rixey. Losing pitcher—Doak, Umpires—Klem and Phirman. Time—1h. 52m.

RESULTS TUESDAY

Jersey City 15, Newark 4 (first game).

Newark 8, Jersey City 1 (second game).

Buffalo 8, Rochester 0 (first game).

Buffalo 8, Rochester 4 (second game).

Syracuse 1, Toronto 0 (first game).

Syracuse 4, Toronto 3 (second game).

Reading 5, Baltimore 4 (first game).

CHARLES PADDOCK
SETS TWO NEW WORLD
MARKS AND TIES THIRD

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 4.—Charles Paddock, running 100 yards here today, set two new world records and tied a third. He made a new record of 80 yards in 61.5s., clipping one-fifth of a second off, and also a new record for 70 yards in 71.10s., one-fifth of a second faster than the old record. He tied the record of 93.5s. for 100 yards.

In the second race, Paddock stepped a new world's record for 80 yards. The time was 74.5s. The old record was 8s. He also equalled the 75-yard record of 73.5s.

In the third sprint Paddock clipped 11.5s. from the world's record for 175 yards, running it in 17s. The former record was 161.5s.

Paddock also set a new record of 131.5s. for the 125-yard dash. The old record was 135.5s. The record for the 150-yard distance was not disturbed in these trials.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	44	24	.647
St. Louis	41	23	.643
Brooklyn	38	26	.594
Cincinnati	36	27	.571
Chicago	35	28	.556
Pittsburgh	34	27	.559
Philadelphia	35	30	.538
Boston	24	47	.337

The First Savings Bank
of Lincoln, Nebraska

on Stock Exchanges

CHINESE CAPTURE JAMAICA'S TRADE

Restriction Aimed at Financial
Statement Shows Deficit—Gov-
ernment Railway Commission

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I. June 1 (Special Correspondence)—The strong and determined feeling as to the need of doing something by law to restrict the influx of Chinese here, has been reflected in the Legislative Council. There an elected member sought to introduce a bill to restrict the granting of trading licenses. This measure is aimed at the Chinese. It is proposed by the member for the parish of St. James. The capital of that parish, Montego Bay, which has a large American colony, has also within recent years had its retail provision business captured to a large extent by the Chinese. They have rapidly obtained a remarkable business standing and business influence in this town, which is one of the most thriving in the island.

The Government met the motion for the first reading of the measure with definitely announced opposition. The Government, said the Colonial Secretary, realized how strong public opinion was on the matter of doing something effective to restrict Chinese immigration, and it was now in correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject. The Government could not, however, until that correspondence was complete, countenance any measure aimed at the Chinese that would raise an international question. It had to be recognized that any restriction placed on the Chinese as traders, would have to be extended to all alien traders. Ultimately the first reading of the measure was deferred.

In a financial statement to the Legislature after the passing of the estimates, the Colonial Secretary, who is the government leader, reported that the anticipated balance of £22,461 had been wiped out, and a deficit created by shortage under the income tax receipts. That shortage is £25,000, due not so much to difficulty in collecting the tax, but to delay in getting out the assessment. The result was a deficit of £2,000, but in putting the estimates through, £20,000 had been saved on the first figures. On the other hand, there was £26,000 to be provided for the immigration fund, so that a total of £15,000 had to be taken from the balance of £22,461. The position was, therefore, a net balance of £6,331. The revenue is now estimated at £1,935,894, there having been an increase in the money brought in by the recently passed tariff measure. The island has an insurance fund of £200,000 to which it is proposed to add £50,000 out of a balance of £85,985, which is looked forward to by the Government as the surplus at the end of 1923.

The Jamaica Government Railway continues to be the center of discussion as the commission on its affairs proceeds with its work, and owing to debates in the council. The decision of the Undersecretary of State for the Colonies is making itself felt. He pronounced against any further extension save on the Clarendon line, until full surveys had been made over the whole field, and the best line for extension selected in view of the entire island area. The big issue about the railway, meantime, is whether it should be run simply as a Government department, or without necessarily obeying the laws of demand and supply regarding wages, etc., or whether it should be on purely business lines. The immediate point is this. The Legislature voted a certain sum to pay certain employees. The railway management was able to get the work done for less, but the legislators contend that the department is bound to spend just what was voted and no less. The point will be submitted to the Secretary of State.

APPLE SELLING TO BE DEVELOPED

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 1 (Special)—The New Hampshire Co-operative Marketing Association, at a meeting of directors here last night, decided to go into the apple business by establishing grading stations at several apple growing centers throughout the State. There will be two grades of New Hampshire apples, A and B. It was voted to handle only the Wealthy McIntosh and the Golden Delicious, and the price will be a premium above Boston market quotations.

AIRPLANE FLIGHT FOR RAILROAD MEN

PORTLAND, Me., July 5 (Special)—An airplane trip from this city to Old Orchard Beach by George A. Harrison and Charles K. Hall, president and vice-president of the Portland Steamship Traffic Association, where they will be met by a committee and presented with the keys of the town, will be the official opening of the railroad men's outing on July 17.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to return the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

France's Attitude Toward Germany

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: The editorial page of The Christian Science Monitor, and its foreign news section, prove so valuable to me that I often quote from them publicly in my weekly lectures. It is therefore not a spirit of criticism that impels me to take exception to a certain paragraph of your masterly editorial headed "The Assassination of Rathenau."

In the course of your comments occurs this sentence: "The irreconcilable and threatening attitude of French militarism, etc." You evidently refer to the disarmament issue, which France declines to consider at this time. The very subject of your article more than explains the position of France. What happened really is this: A prominent German statesman who is honest enough to believe and to express the opinion that Germany should honor the signature which is affixed to the Treaty of Versailles is wantonly assassinated. It is the opponents of the Rathenau policy—and they are legion—who are to blame for what certain people call militarism in France. But a few days ago Hindenburg, the representative of the defunct régime, visited the battlefields known as the Russian front; he was acclaimed everywhere by the masses, who consider him the "white hope" of Germany. Knowing the German mentality, France is compelled to maintain an army to protect itself against future aggression. With a population of 38,000,000 as against the 65,000,000 of Germany, who can, in good faith, blame her for being watchful?

Within 50 years France has been invaded twice by the same foe, twice has her territory been devastated, twice has her manhood been annihilated. Is it then to be wondered if she dreads a possible and probable new invasion? Who is to protect her if she does not protect herself? It may be stated in passing that at the

same editorial you mention "the constant outraging of national feeling in the occupied territory."

As a native of Alsace who has lived under German occupation, the writer knows what "outraging national feeling" means. To be forbidden to speak one's native language because it displeases a dictator constitutes "outraging national feeling." To refuse to a son permission to visit his mother about to pass on simply because that son pursued his studies in France is more than "outraging national feeling." It is a crime of lese-humanité. I am not aware that France follows such a policy on occupied territory.

The "Black Horror" on the Rhine does not exist. Algerian soldiers and Moroccans are not of the Negro race. Finally, the French hold the Rhine as a mortgage. Nothing more, nothing less. Cases of any nation has many the right to complain of "outraging national feeling."

JONAS LEPPMANN,
Lecturer, Board of Education,
605 West One Hundred and Eighty-
Fourth Street, New York.

"Robert Jones and Wife"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: Your recent editorial entitled "Robert Jones and Wife" interested me greatly. It has long been a matter of surprise to me that in these days when the equality of the sexes is so loudly proclaimed, the custom whereby on marriage a woman sinks her own name in that of her husband is so meekly acquiesced in.

Your suggestion is that the problem may be solved by the simple expedient of "retaliation," that women should retort by calling all married men Mister, and all unmarried men Master. I think, however, that a very much better plan would be the following:

Upon marriage, let husband and wife decide upon a new name. Assuming that "Taine" is the name chosen, Robert Jones then becomes Robert Jones-Taine, and Ellen McPherson becomes Ellen McPherson-Taine. Their children, however, would bear the surname simply of Taine, i. e., they would be, say, Thomas Taine and Mary Taine.

The advantages of this system are, I think,

(a) It results in absolute equality of treatment as between the sexes.

(b) It provides those unfortunate individuals who are born with surnames they detest with at least an opportunity of adopting one more to their liking without the legal formality and expense which the voluntary adoption of a new name at present involves.

(c) It gives an equal opportunity of distinguishing the bachelor from the married man, and the unmarried woman from the married woman.

(d) It provides the numerous class of people who find a particular pleasure in a double-barreled name an opportunity for acquiring one of their own.

(e) It introduces no grievance in the case of those who are content with the present custom; since if Robert and Ellen are sufficiently in love with Robert's present surname of Jones, there is nothing to prevent them choosing it for their married name, in which case they become Robert Jones-Jones and Ellen McPherson-Jones.

Yours faithfully,
J. LAURENCE J. DODD,
Shotley Villa, Shotley Bridge,
Co. Durham, England.
June 16, 1922.

LEADER PREDICTS GROWTH OF FARMER-LABOR PARTY

Mr. Walker Thinks Recent Step Will Result in Other
Groups Co-operating to Promote Workers' Welfare

CHICAGO, July 1 (Special)—Recent steps taken by the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States enabling it to work with the Socialist and other radical political parties will readily result in bringing the Farmer-Labor Party into closer association with the trade union movement, in the view of John H. Walker, president of the party. Mr. Walker sees in the party's drawing closer to the Socialists and other radicals no further alienation from the rank and file of the trade union movement, such as observers have forecast.

"The decision of the Farmer-Labor Party's convention," said Mr. Walker in a statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "means, first, that the individual is free to support men who stand for Labor's program, no matter on what ticket they may appear, if he believes that is the best thing to do at that time under the circumstances. Next, the giving of every political division full power to decide not to put any candidates of its own in the field if it believes that the wisest course to pursue may mean in effect a decision to support the candidates on some other ticket."

"Typical reasons for supporting candidates friendly to Labor and candidates who stood for Labor's measures or against measures detrimental to organized Labor were discussed. Everybody agreed that the individual membership should be free to support such a man as Senator La Follette, although he might be on the Republican or any other ticket, and against any candidate who supports enactments like the proposed state constitutional law in Illinois."

Where the Farmer-Labor Party puts no candidates of its own in the field, the organization will really support Labor's true friends and oppose Labor's enemies. That cannot help but bring the mass of organized workers in closer contact with and in sympathy with the Farmer-Labor Party.

In fact what this means was summed up by William Cohen from New York, a former radical Socialist. He said: "To all intents and purposes you might well have adopted the A. F. of L. program." Of course Mr. Cohen

Peace Conference both America and England had promised to protect France if she were to be attacked again, but this promise has not been kept, for reasons unnecessary to relate here.

Militarism implies a spirit of conquest and of domination. A nation with a depleted treasury cannot afford the luxury of keeping on a war footing, or for that matter on a peace footing, an army of 800,000 men. The French people mean to work and to reconstruct the industrial life of their country, now represented in the North Departments, by mountains of ashes and stone. The Frenchman does not indulge in saber rattling. He thinks of the protection of his wife and children and of the preservation of his life for anyone, for that, call him a militarist?

In the same editorial you mention "the constant outraging of national feeling in the occupied territory."

As a native of Alsace who has lived under German occupation, the writer knows what "outraging national feeling" means. To be forbidden to speak one's native language because it displeases a dictator constitutes "outraging national feeling." To refuse to a son permission to visit his mother about to pass on simply because that son pursued his studies in France is more than "outraging national feeling." It is a crime of lese-humanité. I am not aware that France follows such a policy on occupied territory.

The "Black Horror" on the Rhine does not exist. Algerian soldiers and Moroccans are not of the Negro race. Finally, the French hold the Rhine as a mortgage. Nothing more, nothing less. Cases of any nation has many the right to complain of "outraging national feeling."

JONAS LEPPMANN,
Lecturer, Board of Education,
605 West One Hundred and Eighty-
Fourth Street, New York.

(b) It provides those unfortunate individuals who are born with surnames they detest with at least an opportunity of adopting one more to their liking without the legal formality and expense which the voluntary adoption of a new name at present involves.

(c) It gives an equal opportunity of distinguishing the bachelor from the married man, and the unmarried woman from the married woman.

(d) It provides the numerous class of people who find a particular pleasure in a double-barreled name an opportunity for acquiring one of their own.

(e) It introduces no grievance in the case of those who are content with the present custom; since if Robert and Ellen are sufficiently in love with Robert's present surname of Jones, there is nothing to prevent them choosing it for their married name, in which case they become Robert Jones-Jones and Ellen McPherson-Jones.

Yours faithfully,
J. LAURENCE J. DODD,
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June 16, 1922.

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SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 13 (Special Correspondence)—"San Diego's trade with the Mexican west coast ports will increase appreciably as a result of the reopening of the gold and silver mines in Sonora, resumption of banana and coffee growing in various states and can an new wave of interest in all lines of Mexican industry."

This statement was made by H. B. Willis, prominent exporter of Mexico City, who has just completed a comprehensive survey of trade conditions along the Mexican west coast.

Much interest is being manifested in various agricultural lines on the Mexican west coast, he said, and general trade conditions are better now than they have been for some time. In his opinion, the lower coast is beginning a new era of prosperity in which the port of San Diego will share to a marked degree.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Max and the 'Nineties

SEVERAL extraordinary facts are recalled by the arrival in the United States of the first four volumes of the collected works of Max Beerbohm, to be completed in two more issues of four volumes each.

The first fact is that, although the collection is to include four volumes of new material, the edition is limited to "750 sets of which 750 are to be sold." The edition was entirely exhausted by subscription before the publisher (William Heinemann of London) had completed the first four volumes, and as there are seemingly more than 750 collectors of Beerbohm first editions in the United States alone, the fortunate person who looked far enough ahead to subscribe is a partner in a little corner in Max.

Another remarkable fact is that Beerbohm, though still living and seemingly at his prime, is the first of the men of the 'Nineties to be accorded the recognition implied in the publishing of his collected works. By men of the 'Nineties, it must be understood, the connoisseur of that period will mean only the young men who arose in the decade itself, and even perhaps those whose work was completed in the same period. The three exceptions to this latter restriction, among contemporary writers, are Beerbohm, Arthur Symonds and Richard Le Gallienne. But, while the greatest work of Thomas Hardy, Oscar Wilde, George Meredith perhaps, and other noted men of letters was done between 1890 and 1900, they are not considered dans le mouvement; nor are men who, while beginning obscurely then, reached their best achievements later, such as Arnold Bennett (Enoch Arnold Bennett he was then), Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, and other current notables. The 'Nineties group is a little vague, its personnel not clearly defined; but, if an author did not contribute to The Yellow Book or The Savoy or did not at least belong to the Rhymers' Club, he cannot be included among the "men of the 'Nineties."

To be specific, the list would be fairly represented by Hubert Crackenton, Lionel Johnson, Beerbohm, Le Gallienne, Symonds, Norman Gale, George Egerton, John Davidson, Henry Harland, Aubrey Beardsley, Ernest Dowson, Kenneth Grahame, George Gissing, Charles Conder, Leonard Smithers, Grant Richards, Elkin Matthews, John Lane, poets, prose writers, artists, publishers. This is a mere suggestion of the leading thought, nothing like an attempt at a catalogue. The point is this, that there have been no collected works of any of these except Beerbohm. The familiar twin volumes of Beardsley do not include all of his drawings.

Public Interest in the 'Nineties

Another fact of interest is that the publication of this Beerbohm collection has been accepted as an intimation that Max considers his work is completed. This, however, does not necessarily follow, where Max is concerned. His first book, a little volume published in 1896, he sententiously titled "The Works of Max Beerbohm" and John Lane appended a bibliography as if the young man had already ceased his work. It was in this volume that he published his essay, "Diminution" which first appeared in The Pagan, concluding with the promise: "I shall write no more. Already I feel myself a trifle outmoded. I belong to the Beardsley period."

There is little doubt that the public interest in the 'Nineties has been largely quickened of late by the popularity of Beerbohm. No matter into what second hand book shop in New York you go browsing, you will find some other browser on the trail of one or another favorite "of the Beardsley period." There is scarcely a volume bearing the name of a member of this group that is not now held at a price to thirty times its publication price.

The Yellow Book itself is a case in point. A collector had asked a dealer to find a set of first editions of this publication for him, and the dealer finally reported he had unearthed one which he could let the collector have for \$40. It was ordered, and, before it was delivered, the dealer had an offer of \$100 for it.

Another collector asked a dealer in first editions what he had of John Davidson's books. An armful was produced, the prices comparatively low. It did not appear that there need be any haste in purchasing, where the demand seemed so light. The collector took two volumes. Two weeks later he returned for more, and found that the shelf had been swept clean, and there was no Davidson to be had. Slightly annoyed, he went to another dealer and found the same condition. There appeared to be a sudden bull market in Davidsons. Finally he went to a better-skilled book place where disorder reigned, where books seemed dumped everywhere and without plan. Flushing among the rack, he discovered two volumes of the poems of Francis Saltus (Edgar's younger brother) at amazingly low prices in view of their rarity. Here, he decided, was a bookman who knew nothing of values. He might have some Davidson hidden somewhere. The inquiry was made. The bookman had no Davidson in stock and no standing orders for all he could find.

Books on this Period in Demand

So it goes. Even such recent publications as Holbrook Jackson's "The Eighteen Nineties" are a premium. It is the standard work on the period, though far from exhaustive. Two other volumes have dealt with the decade, Blakie Murdoch's "Renaissance of the 'Nineties," which is a brief and argumentative tract, and Bernard Muddiman's "The Men of the 'Nineties," which is none too accurate, and which makes the period revolve around Aubrey Beardsley.

The history of this literary phenomenon is still to be written. Its causes are not apparent upon casual

examination, its results are undecipherable. Two more wars stand between today and that yesterday—the South African and the World War. It is difficult to understand all of the ideals of the young men of the group, because many of them failed to understand their own.

Max alone comes down, "the incom-

One Man's View of England

"England" The title and indication of authorship would lead one to hope that, however, only half-justified by the perusal of it, because the author is himself not altogether hopeful. He seeks to account for and, if possible, to indicate a remedy for what he considers the present decline of England's influence as a world power. To quote his own words: "Two once mighty guides and leaders of civilization are being shouldered aside by an impatient generation pressing on hurriedly: the Christian religion and the Kingdom of England."

No intelligent man can shut his eyes to the fact that both are now ceasing to exert their pristine influence on universal life and opinion.

What the writer goes so far as to describe as the "self-effacement" of England from the world's map, he illustrates by a "scrap of paper" incident which occurred in 1913, when the British delegation in Paris substituted the words "British Empire," "imperial," "British," for "England," "National," "English."

Indeed, England, even as the "pre-dominant partner" in an Imperial Commonwealth of nations, is in a position very different from that of a purely national government which had for centuries possessed an almost exclusive voice for peace or war in Christendom, and an exclusively "English spirit," which influences humanity for its good. The merging of this power and spirit into the larger issues of the British Empire seems to the writer to endanger the purity of those very ideals which he is pleased to consider exclusively English in origin.

We must presently question the right to this exclusiveness.

Phases of National Life

In a series of chapters dealing with the different phases and characteristics of the national life, he gives a very clear historical survey leading, in each case, to the present position. There are many illuminating remarks about leadership, character-building, class distinction, the Parliamentary system, the Anglican Church, Labor, the Press, etc., the Ordeal by Battle, and, finally, the "English spirit," which influences humanity for its good. The merging of this power and spirit into the larger issues of the British Empire seems to the writer to endanger the purity of those very ideals which he is pleased to consider exclusively English in origin.

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"Ted Robinson's Book Shop"

ACCORDING to the example set by Edwin Meade Robinson one would, to be a thorough bookman, not only write and read books and conduct a column in a daily paper—with Mr. Robinson it is the Cleveland Plain Dealer—but would sell books too, other people's books as well as his own. In the Fine Arts Annex, in Euclid Avenue, it is "Ted Robinson's Book Shop." And, clinging precariously to the edge of the shore at Provincetown, there is another "Ted Robinson's Book Shop," a delicious little building where fish were doubtless dried at some time, but which now describes a bold flash of color against the lapis of a sail dotted harbor. This is no ordinary shop, but one which looks from a distance like the gayly decorated doll house of some fortunate Czechoslovak baby. There are strong, rich Bohemian colors in the gorgeous design which has hidden away silvered timbers, the stern blues and live reds, the deep mellow golds all placed with a manner. And the sign, swinging over the door, says "Ted Robinson's Book Shop."

When I went into the shop which has wide doors at either end, through which little winds from the sea rattle papers and twitch gently at prints attached to the rough, painted walls, the only human there was a small, thin, old man in a white shirt and trousers, who, when I entered, looked at me with a pair of eyes that were not disturbed by anything when reading, unless it is extremely important. Which I was not to him.

But presently Ted Robinson came wandering through the doorway. He wears rough khaki clothes and sun-faded hair which unduly above a round face which is sombre and brooding and wrinkled with tremendous good humor by quick turns. "It occurred to me suddenly that Provincetown had no book shop. So here I am," he said at once. He showed me a clipping of lively poetry which F. A. printed in the Tower, upon the occasion of the opening of a book shop as well as F. A.'s gaunt photograph in green ink on the fly leaf of a book. He helped me to lean at a crazy angle up the loft ladder, in order that I might read a couple of verses tacked to the wall, written at the same time in Christopher Morley's quaint longhand. We looked at a limited edition of Hilda Conklyn's poems and laughed together, quite near to tears, at the pathetic picture in our memories of the small figure hunched over a desk laboriously, autographing 300 copies of the book to which she herself has never given anything but the most casual interest. We paid a little tribute of pity to her having to write her name with infinite care in book after book, when she must

parable Max" as Shaw called him, fresh as in his first trenchant satires, never wounding, never offending. He alone was strong enough to survive the reaction to realism that ushered in the new century. Contemplating the classic fitness of every piece of writing he has published, one is tempted to the conclusion that his "strength" is as the strength of ten because his heart is pure.

RANDOLPH BARTLETT.

up with opportunities for right use, while guarding against its abuse.

With regard to the general survey, the writer has missed the fundamental point which should have influenced a true national self-examination. He shows that the English national spirit began to be clearly defined about 1555, and the English race really then began its world mission. But he does not show that that was just when John Wycliffe accomplished his translation of the Bible, making available for common use the Scriptures which for centuries had been hidden from the people. Nor does he point out that the high ideals, qualities of character, humanitarianism, and good government attained by the people of Great Britain were due not to racial origin, but to the influence of the Bible itself and were originally inspired by this source of primitive Christianity before the Angles and Saxons settled there.

His Investigations Incomplete

When, therefore, he considers the self-examination of the Anglican Church and its efforts to get nearer the lives of the people; when he writes of such movements as the Salvation Army, the Boy Scouts and the Y. M. C. A., he rather fails to indicate that these are only of value in the proportion that it becomes clear that intercourse with nature, patriotism and nationality are mere pantheism, if not accompanied by the understanding of the spiritual source of the Scriptures.

Having seen the danger, the writer confuses the remedy because he tries to claim as exclusively English a spirit which is as much a part of the world as the Master Christian 1900 years ago. If these "two once mighty guides" are to take their right place in the present age, they must find their new individuality both religious and political, not through the old-time exclusiveness of a dominating nationality, nor through the dangerous broad road of pantheistic expansion, but along the straight and narrow way of the Law and the Gospel, by which all nations shall be judged and united. It is from this standpoint that our English nationality always has been of secondary importance to the unity of the British Empire on the basis of a more spiritual and practical religion. This influence alone has caused its expansion and will maintain its coherence, outshining and outliving all national disputes and economic rivalries. From the standpoint of honest self-examination, this book is of value, but as a remedy for present weakness it points in the wrong direction.

have been wondering sadly what it was all about and should have been playing out in the sun—or making another ginger cake at the cooking class as she had done one morning when I saw her two years ago.

"I can recommend this very highly," said Ted Robinson in his soft drawl, as I fumbled over the shelves which swing like futuristic bird cages, six feet from the floor, for something to stand between me and the quaint peculiar bore of the trip to Boston by boat. He gave me a book which had on its back the name "Robinson." My mind littered with too many things, I had forgotten the surname on the gayly painted sign outside and remained often as I turned the pages without appreciable interest. He was not the one who was embarrassed.

We stepped out on the plank platform which serves for a porch on the sea side of the shop. The planks are laid with some negligence and through the slits little blue dancing waves grin impudently. With extremely little imagination, one might secure the rudimentary sensations of an ocean voyage by staying on that platform for a bit.

Robinson spoke as he stared out at a plume of smoke drifting across the horizon. "I don't just sell books here. I can't afford to be lazy. I've a new book of poems to be finished by fall. 'Frightful' is the unfinished manuscript can drive a person."

That was clear enough. The man ought to be left alone with his manuscript. Time enough later to keep him from it, when Provincetown is overrun with swarms of people to whom artists and writers are as dwellers in the zoo. . . . When Ted Robinson will have need of his calm, a woman demands of him in a fluttering voice whether he doesn't find it "just too romantic" to write books. . . .

He was reading a book when I left. J. M.

Mr. Clement K. Shorter, in the Sphere (London), speaks of Edmund Gosse as being in matters of criticism a safe man—"safe not to overstate his case, safe in particular not to discover new idols, but to keep on the beaten track." He doubts if Mr. Gosse often, if ever in later years, gives a helping hand to a new author on the threshold. In the same connection, while commending the critical side as well as literary, Clutton-Brock who writes Essays on Books and More Essays on Books, Mr. Shorter seems to think that this author, while possessing an analytic thought, also "blinks the contemporary author." On the same page, he regrets that England has no critic to deal with modern English authors with the same courage with which Mr. H. L. Mencken discusses American contemporary writers.



A Chronicle of Friendship

Yellow Clover When deep affection is some expression, be it music, poetry, or painting, a rare result is likely to follow. Such a result has Miss Bates attained in her volume of verse as a tribute to Miss Coman.

"Yellow Clover" is a record of friendship true, strong, and beautiful. Seldom has a woman set down in verse so complete a description of the subtle ties that knit and bind two hearts in a perfect relationship. And the quality of understanding which makes for friendship of this kind is the same quality which must underlie all human love. Else how can it endure for long?

Tennyson so honored Henry Hallam, Arnold, Arthur Hugh Clough, but this is the most complete testimony ever made for a woman by a woman. For the most part, hope, cheer and joy prevail in the book. If at times other notes are struck, they serve to assure us that the author is human, and this makes her seem the nearer.

Warmly the poems run and hum, never faltering lies her faith revealed. So would her friend wish it. So should it be.

"Let us hold fast the Life Eternal!" So Yehudah me, so strive, a better lower Than I shall be a saint. Oh, starspace rover, Would we might stroll once more, as long ago, Starting the bobolinks, across the glow Of Wellfleet meadows lit by yellow clover.

With "God in all," you murmured, and "God over all," you murmured, and "God over all and all joy!"

And so joy is given back and given out in this chronicle of friendship, for it is a chronicle when read in its entirety. For sheer beauty of expression, "To One Who Waits" is one of the most compelling poems of the book. I count the years by June that flush our laurel.

Our clustered bushes at the corner wall, And each the brimmed buds to spread their small White chalices pricked with rose and coral.

Slow are the seasons, yet I may not quarrel With beauty. Dawns and stars, blossoms that foam, Embraced orchards, where the orioles call, Green leaves that flutter, golden leaves that fall.

Quality in Short Stories

IT IS said that the short story may be taken as the barometer of the popular literary taste of any period, for while, unlike the novel, it makes no attempt to record events or characters in their entirety, yet, because of its impressionistic nature, it presents more vivid pictures of life in the passing.

Under normal conditions, this statement may undoubtedly be relied upon, but these are not normal times. A study of the best short stories for 1921, now brought together in book form from two different sources, reveals the fact that, for the past year and perhaps longer, the conditions affecting short stories and short-story writers have been far from normal, which has resulted in a distinct deterioration from the standard of earlier years.

There are two explanations of this, one of which was beyond the writers' control; the other due, undoubtedly, to the effort on the part of the writers to meet the desires of the publisher. Magazines, of course, have a commercial side as well as literary. During 1920 they suffered, perhaps, as much as any form of business from the reaction caused by deflation. The advertising pages which had been doubled and tripled in number were suddenly cut down, in some cases below the pre-war level, so that magazines found themselves faced with the necessity of declining new manuscripts and making use of manuscripts already bought and paid for, great cataclysm.

Cloud caravans of snow will bring me home. I count the years by June that flush our laurel.

The corona of sonnets makes a tribute by itself complete and passionate. The collection stands as an intimate, personal expression of friendship, triumphant over time and distance.

CAROLYN HILLMAN.

An Opera Singer's Memoirs

My Life of Song

The paths of autobiography are perilous, but none the less this year of 1922 sees stage folk, screen folk and singers leaping into print with their own varied and various experiences. There is, for example, Mr. Augustus Thomas, the playwright, whose career is being unraveled in a weekly magazine; there is Mr. Charles Chaplin of the cinema, who writes of his trip abroad; lastly, there is Madame Tetrazzini, with a bulky volume of reminiscences that are quite as interesting.

From the day of her birth in Florence to her farewell tour of the United States she takes her readers, sometimes slipping a bit in her English, but, for the most part, telling her tale exceedingly well. Wisely she sacrifices much to the essential interest of her adventures. She has not unduly crowded the book with detail, nor has she attempted to make it a more chronological account of her doings. She skips about much as she pleases, but even so not enough to confuse the casual reader. Very interesting, indeed, is the account of her early life in Florence and her meteoric debut in Meyerbeer's "L'Africain," an incident that reads like the wildest fiction.

But as for that matter, a great deal of the book does. There was no steep and slippery climb to fame for Tetrazzini. From Florence to Rome, from Rome to Buenos Aires, went the singer, a prima donna at 18! And if Italy had warmly welcomed her, her reception in South America was even more gratifying. "Lucia de Lammermoor" she sang all up and down the land, and presently turned impresario herself and went touring. Surprisingly, few such ventures had up to

then signally lacked success, the trip was excellent from a financial standpoint, and the popularity of the Italian singer became greater than ever. The little incidents, the humorous events of days and ways of opera among the small towns of the hinterland are amusingly and entertainingly set down; seemingly, Madame Tetrazzini may well take a joke, even if it be upon herself.

Then came Petrograd and the rivalry of an unfriendly prima donna, and then a jump half across the world to Mexico. The conquest of Mexico, the singer called it, and apparently it was. Even an impresario who ran away failed to blight the tour, and there are many joyous recollections set down of life in the Republic to the south. But Mexico was merely a stepping-stone to the greatest goal of all, London. And to London went Tetrazzini, her reputation that spread across a vast continent almost forgotten. The British public were entirely unaware that such a singer had come among them. She made her debut to a house scarce half filled. And then the tide of the tide! Within 24 hours, Tetrazzini had been "discovered" by every newspaper in London, she had been compared to Patti, and outside Covent Garden people brought camp chairs and their lunches in the scramble for seats. Undoubtedly, this invasion of Britain is one of the most interesting chapters in the book, although Americans cannot but take as much delight in the account of the struggle with Hammerstein and song and success in San Francisco. Certainly the singer has written well these varied reminiscences. They are excellent reading in themselves, and her style is not at all unpleasant.

In analyzing the ancestry of those Americans who have won distinction in literature, Mr. H. L. Menckel tells us that "Whitman was half Dutch, Hart was half Jew, Poe was partly German. James had an Irish grandfather, Howells was largely Irish and German, Dreiser is German, and Hergesheimer is Pennsylvania Dutch."

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France Under Catherine

Le Royaume de Catherine de Medicis. The character of Catherine de Medicis, wife of one and mother of three kings of France, must always be of absorbing interest to the historian of the middle ages. Behind what M. Romier calls "the immense silhouette" of this remarkable woman, possessed of the cunning but not the constructive ability of a Machiavelli, the unscrupulousness but not the constructive ability of a Bismarck, there were carried on those intrigues, and perpetrated those crimes, with which she hoped to preserve the peace of France. Of Protestant England and inquisitorial Spain she was afraid, and of the latter the more, for it pressed fiercely upon her, under Philip II's fanatical rulership, during her temporary tolerance toward the Huguenots. By intriguing with this least compromising of sovereigns, to whom she had married her daughter, and also with Elizabeth of England, quite ready where it suited her to assist either French or Netherland Protestants, if thereby she might provoke the King of Spain, Catherine hoped to be able to maintain an impartiality toward her own subjects which should avert civil war.

Yet this effort at tolerance was so entirely lacking in any object but the one of expediency that it was liable at any moment to be cast aside for the most deliberate treachery, the most dastardly crime, if by these means Catherine believed she saw a way out of her difficulties.

France During Catherine's Regency

The greater part of the second volume of M. Romier's book is given to a discussion of the situation in which France found herself, during these years of the minority of the sons of Henry II, and the regency of Catherine. Decadence had already set in, the richness of France in merchandise and in agriculture was already waning, the prosperity of the peasants, owing to the extravagance of their landlords and the heaviness of taxation, was alarmingly on the decrease; Catherine, during these years, was to be seriously inconvenienced in her efforts to raise money. This was certainly not the least of the reasons which made it imperative that France, not yet recovered from her wars with Italy,

should keep on terms of amity with England and Spain.

The influences at work during the early years of Catherine de Medicis's regency were all in favor of toleration. L'Hospital, one of the wisest and most moderate of counselors, was at Catherine's right hand, urging and constantly bringing about measures which protected the Huguenots from the fanatical hatred of their religious opponents, and Marguerite of France, her husband's favorite sister, for whom she felt a love not untinted with romance, was an ardent friend of the Reformation.

The mistake which the Huguenots made lay in believing that this woman, a child of the Renaissance, where learning and paganism were united without one spark of religious aspiration, without so much as an ethical basis of honesty and justice, would be of service to them one moment longer than she found that they were likely to be of service to her. She was fighting a battle with the weapon of cunning and artifice against Philip; she was hardly less occupied in her diplomatic engagements with Elizabeth, to whom she hoped to marry one of her sons. The Queen of England, in some ways no more scrupulous or merciful than Catherine, yet possessed of a far nobler purpose, did not fail to get the better of the French Queen-mother. Catherine, amidst a number of cabals, played only for the success of the moment. "She embarks," Tawannes observed of her, "without any ship-biscuits." Elizabeth, on the other hand, was working always for the permanent glory of England.

The relation between Catherine and Philip are dealt with at great length in these pages, and the author has given a remarkably thoughtful and illuminating portrait of the King of Spain who, though he failed to force on the French people the acquisition, served to fan the embers of religious strife among them into a fierce and terrible flame.

If there is any criticism to offer in connection with this book, it is the small part which Elizabeth is made to play in the faithful history of these years. Yet England occupied certainly no less, in some ways more, of Catherine's thought than did Spain, and a fuller consideration of her relations with a woman who, her equal in intrigue, was her superior in character and achievement, would have been peculiarly interesting from the pen of so profound a student of human nature as M. Romier.

In writing this history, M. Romier has declared himself on guard against excessive pessimism or the tendency to see everywhere those whose actions were dictated only by bad faith; rather he has taken for granted that they were inspired at least by something which appeals to human reason. With such a purpose in view, the writer, collecting as a background the various influences at work upon the characters of these men and women of Europe in the sixteenth century, has allowed them to speak for themselves through their words and actions. His object has been to throw a light upon his dramatic personae, so clear and unprejudiced, so complete and comprehensive, that the reader is in the position, not so much of accepting another's judgment, however valuable, as of being given the opportunity to form his own.

Quite in contrast to the attitude of Gosse and Clutton-Brock is that of Barrie, with his good word for the young writer in the address before the Critics Circle in London. He says: "It is no use my trying to talk to you about the drama of tomorrow. That is settled in with the young. It is of you not to turn away from them impatiently, because of their 'knowingness,' as Mr. Hardy calls it. The young writer knows as much about nothing as we know about everything."

In analyzing the ancestry of those Americans who have won distinction in literature, Mr. H. L. Menckel tells us that "Whitman was half Dutch, Hart was half Jew, Poe was partly German. James had an Irish grandfather, Howells was largely Irish and German, Dreiser is German, and Hergesheimer is Pennsylvania Dutch."

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THE HOME FORUM

The Swiss Schoolmaster

THE walk to school was through vineyards until we reached the village street. The rich aroma of ripening grapes filled the warm morning air while the ripples on Lac Lemman danced in the sun. Across the lake the towering peaks of the Savoy Alps rose sharp and clear, crested with never melting snows which glistened like silver. On the Swiss side—and in the direction towards which our unwilling feet were bent—were the undulating Juras; a striking contrast to the jagged Alps on the opposite shore. Their gentle rolling slopes were covered with pasture and pine; no sharp peaks broke the sky-line, no snows gleamed from rocky crag. Many shades of greens rioted on their slopes and on the rich pastures grazed herds of cattle from which came the sweet milk for which the Swiss cows are justly famous.

In the village we passed many quaint old houses and farms. The staircases to the upper rooms are outside the houses and a gallery ran along the length of the house level with the upper floor. Every morning we would meet Marie; Marie with her round red face and two plaits of golden hair hanging one over each shoulder, as was the custom of the girls of Vaud. Marie was a widow's eldest daughter and worked long and hard, but for us she always had a bright smile as we passed her house on the way to school. "Ah, mes chers petits Anglais!" thus would she greet us and when we missed the morning greeting from Marie we considered that the day was ill-begun. Everybody loved Marie but nobody more than "les deux Anglais."

At last the schoolhouse! It was an old building entirely too small to accommodate all the scholars; a subject which furnished cause for heated arguments between the schoolmaster and the village "syndic" or mayor. Monsieur Regamy, the schoolmaster, was a young man of twenty-two or three. He had a little pointed yellow beard, two clear blue eyes which danced continually. In stature he was shorter than many of his pupils. No teacher ever threw himself more heartily into his work than Monsieur Regamy and no teacher was ever more beloved. There were times, however, when circumstances would uncover hidden depths of fire and then the little beard would bristle and the blue eyes flash like cold polished steel. Sometimes he would walk rapidly back and forth running his hands through his hair which always stood up straight, brush fashion, exclaiming, "Ah mé-

chants! méchants!" while we sat trembling in our seats at the outburst. There was a day—unforgettable—when the oldest girl in the school defied the little man. For several seconds there was silence throughout the room. She was a splendidly built girl of fourteen years, proud and confident of her beauty and the admiration she received from the rest of the school; she stood before the master with a half smile of defiance on her face. Then with the suddenness of a cat he seized the girl and shook her until her teeth rattled. Nobody laughed at the time, but I have laughed many times since as I pictured the scene—an irate little schoolmaster with a little yellow beard, shaking a big husky girl three inches taller than himself. From that day Theresa's glory departed; the glamor which had surrounded her fell away from our enlightened imagination—we had seen her shaken!

At Christmas a big party was given at our farm, and as pianists were scarce in the little village on the lake shore, it fell to my lot to practice for long hours certain simple accompaniments for songs which were to be sung at the party. All the children of the village were invited, and of course, Monsieur Regamy. I can still vividly recall the little man darting from one to another saying just the right thing and never at a loss for words. Then arrived the time for him to sing. I felt that I was about to share in his reflected glory for was I not to play his accompaniment! The wild emotions which seethed in my breast at the great honor of playing for the "maître d'école" were responsible for three false starts before he finally got away! When he had finished there was an uproar of applause and before it had subsided he had begun another song! Then we all sang parts of a cantata written in honor of the apostle of free education in Switzerland—Pestalozzi.

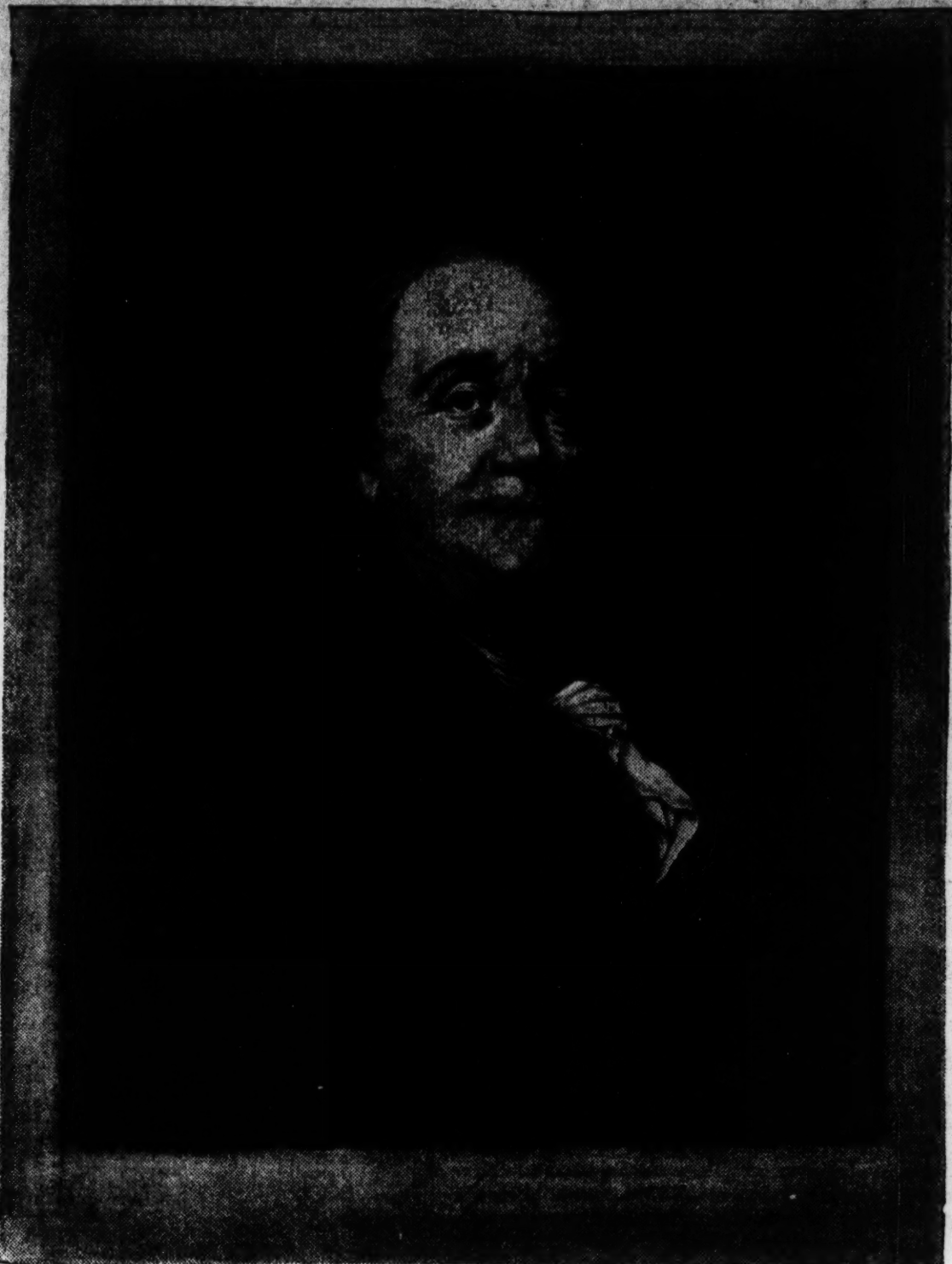
But one day while sitting on the lake shore vainly trying to catch the lizards which darted in and out among the hot stones, I saw the figure of a soldier coming down the path. High boots, blue tunic, a kepi with a green pom-pom, and a short sword with a handle fashioned after a cross—yet these could not disguise from me my beloved schoolmaster. Beneath the severe military peak of his cap were the same dancing blue eyes and below the chin strap was the little yellow beard which had been trimmed to a yet sharper point, probably as an outward and visible sign of the keenness of his intention to be as good a soldier as he had been a schoolmaster. I ran to meet him and received a severe military salute instead of the usual form of greeting which he was so fond of giving me in broken English, for though a university trained man he had no knowledge of any language other than French and German. In an instant he threw his arm across my shoulder and we were no longer schoolmaster and scholar, but just boys of different ages. When I realized he was going away, it seemed as if the foundation of my little world was giving way. He had come to mean so much to me. He was enthusiastic over his "service militaire" and for six weeks he would be away in the mountains with his battery. His eyes sparkled with pride as he told me all this and I could not but recall the tales he had so often told us in school of the deeds of renown which had been done in those same mountains when Austria tried to subdue the hardy Swiss.

I never saw him again but he lives in my memory to this day. To those of us who have lived in New York, London, Paris, Geneva and other large cities in the old and new worlds, life in a little Vaudois village would appear intolerable, and yet after twenty-five years I have yet to meet more interesting or lovable people than the Regamys, the Maries, the "shepherds of the Juras" and many others who are associated with the Swiss village of my boyhood days. What I learned in the village school I have doubtless forgotten altogether, but what I learned from the life of Monsieur Regamy, the village schoolmaster, I can not forget, for it is woven into the warp and woof of my earliest impressions.

A Home In Lower Slovakia

In a lowered voice and with a thousand excuses and formulas of politeness, our kindly guide asks permission on our behalf to enter one of the houses. The judge is away, but his steward, an agreeable old person, opens the doors to us. What a surprise to find a kitchen decorated like a chapel, its white walls illumined with paintings! Here are arabesques, scrolls, and whorls—a little awkward but charming. Silver tulips, roses of delicate red, blue stripes, and hieratic silver columns bedeck the home, looking as though they had come from some old Persian manuscript. Above the door are clusters of grapes, simply drawn in chalk, still waiting for the colors, and these simple motifs—a little conventionalized—recur at regular intervals. The walls are covered with plates and decorated utensils.

What artist, with taste naive but sure, has passed this way? The woman, the wife, the mother, whom you see there, . . . after so much weeding of the garden, working, and feeding of little ones—yes, it is she who, without any model, has designed and painted all this. All the sweet and gentle poetry of her Slovak soul has found its way out at her finger tips. She speaks that sonorous language pleasantly. She runs from cupboard to chest, filling the great room with the rustling of her petticoats. She is proud to show us her own masterpieces and those of her mother



Benjamin Franklin, From the Mezzotint by Frederick Reynolds After Duplessis

and her grandmothers—these marvelous embroideries, so finely wrought in the chausures of the bishops of the Middle Ages. On the table, which is decorated with vivid paintings of flowers and hearts, cloth blouses are piled, the shoulders covered with geometric designs, embroidered in cloth of gold and silver, with sleeves of brightly colored spindle lace, like that worn by the young husband who is highly pleased at the compliments paid his wife. Smilingly she shows us the curtains of the closed bed, like those in our own Brittany, all covered over with great birds, and parti-colored pillows, and what not besides!

She is wearing a kind of bolero, enameled with embroidered flowers like a meadow in spring. It is of white leather, with yellow cowslips, blue hyacinths, daisies, snowdrops, primroses, and mauve bellflowers—the whole season of spring upon her breast! A sonnet of Ronsard is ringing in my memory. Is it possible that these hands, which, only yesterday, were busy digging potatoes, should have woven these exquisite threads the winter before? When the heavy snow covers the steppes, . . . these Slovak women—in embroidery and paint—portray the coming resurrection of the earth. . . .

We rest for a while on the bench that runs about two sides of the room, on which the young wife yesterday wrote her name, the name of her husband, and the date of their marriage, with flowers around them. Among these kindly friends we forget ourselves. It is getting late, and yet we should like to talk of so many things, especially with the old man, who might understand us better because he knows a little German. There are books on the little table—Bibles, calendars, books of national songs, . . . plausibly cherished through the generations. In the town near by the Magyars were masters only yesterday. But what can force do against a little boy who sings his nation's songs while he watches over his geese, or against a peasant woman with her embroidery, expressing all her simple soul in these lovely flowers?—La Revue Bleue, Translated by The Living Age.

Gifts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
If I could send you a sunbeam
To gladden your heart today;
If I could send you a robin's trill,
Or the song of a thrush in May;
If I could give you the pure, sweet scent
Of a rose by a woody path;
Or the perfume of the violets
Abloom in the dewy grass;
If I could send you a vision
Of mountain or hill or stream,
Or the deep blue sky or the fleecy clouds,
Or the sunset's rosy beam.
If these were mine to offer
I would send them straight to you,
To cheer and gladden and thrill you.
And bring you a vision new.

But the splendor of the sunshine,
The joy of growing things;
The message of beauty and grandeur,
The thrill of the bird that sings—
Are God's free gifts to His children.
That daily, hourly prove
The tender care and compassion
Of His all-enfolding love.
—Ruth Edward Clinton.

The Call of God in Summer Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN EVERY season of the year the students of Christian Science, better understanding divine Principle as the sole cause of all that is true, are learning to love this Principle because of its revelations of beauty and harmony, not formerly recognized. Finding this Principle to be divine Love, altogether perfect, universal, and unfailing, the better vision sees nature in a lovelier light, and as constantly responding to the call of God. This call, so often referred to in the Scriptures, is found to be a living power; and its voice is heard in the quiet sanctuary of thought. Nature appears to gladly respond; but mankind, resisting its blessings, responds but slowly. But the call is loving and gently persistent.

The psalmist described his sense of this call as being most constant. He wrote, "The mighty God, even the Lord, hath spoken, and called the earth from the rising of the sun unto the going down thereof." This call is the demand of Principle, to know, to love, and to obey its behests.

In summer time, when countless evidences of the response of verdant nature to this Principle of all beauty, symmetry, and growth, challenge human thought to acknowledge this infinite cause, it should be readily seen that this Principle is Love. Does not the loveliness of inanimate nature in her floral moods of gentleness, beauty, and sweet-smelling savors, bespeak an unlimited cause for all its harmonies? Its species are all related to divine Love, or Mind, as symbols of divine perfection. Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 129): "The oracular skies, the verdant earth—bird, brook, blossom, breeze, and balm—are richly fraught with divine reflection. They come at Love's call." Surely, none other could call into renewed life and beauty the symbols of nature so glorious in their testimony as those now illustrating the continuity of life, manifested in beauty, order, and fruitfulness.

Seeing these evidences in all the nature of earth and air—the renewal of things good for man to behold and to enjoy, what should be the effect on the religious nature of earth's inhabitants? Should there not be an enlivened sense of the goodness and providence of the universal Father? How can mankind go on enjoying the loving-kindness of a God whose faithfulness is never lacking in any season, and so exquisitely beautiful in summer time, without an increasing sense of praise, manifested in a better humanity, a more practical brotherhood? It is the divine call for unity in justice, mercy, and righteousness, square and friendly dealings at home, and between men and nations. Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 330) puts the call of Principle in these words: "Human hope and faith should join in nature's grand harmony, and, if on

minor key, make music in the heart. And man, more friendly, should call his race as gently to the springtime of Christ's dear love."

How true it is that if mankind would study more the symbols of God seen in nature—their unity, beauty, tolerance of other forms, purity, unselfish outgiving of good, bounty, fidelity to type—how much more would men so live that each grand life would call out to a matter-weary race to seek Truth and Love, and live after the models unfolded in Christian Science. This Science teaches that the greatest call one can present to his neighbors, at home or in the places of work, is a corrected life. That calls out with certain emphasis where words flutter as chaff, and disappear before the winds of time.

In Christian Science the call of divine Principle is the inevitable demand that man shall be man, be right and do right, be all that the image of God is. This call is the desire from above that sleepers shall awake and rise out of material illusion, and understand God in righteousness. Job said, "Thou shalt call, and I will answer thee; thou wilt have a desire to the work of thine hands."

It is the call of Spirit that man shall know himself as spiritual, created by Spirit and not by matter—the universal call that men shall be Christians, in thought and deed; cease merely talking about Christ Jesus, or misstating his teachings, and understand that the Christ of the Bible is Truth, and that Christ, Truth, as revealed in Christian Science, is the only Savior, the only destroyer of error.

This call of divine Principle requires that Christians shall be Christlike, and do "the works" of healing themselves and others of sin and disease by the uniform rules given in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. The call is for less theory about God and Christianity, and more obedience to Him—to throw off the heavy scales which blind the spiritual vision, and to reflect divine Love in childlikeness; for, saith Hosea, "When Israel was a child, then I loved him, and called my son out of Egypt," error. In Mrs. Eddy's message for 1901 (p. 35), she writes: "Christian Science appeals loudly to those asleep upon the hill-tops of Zion. It is a clarion call to the reign of righteousness, to the kingdom of heaven within us and on earth, and Love is the way always."

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

It does not appear that very much progress is being made at The Hague Conference. This is not, in itself,

The Hague Conference

Lloyd George and the powers of the Little Entente, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Poland, to maintain that contact between Russia and the rest of Europe which Genoa had established. They felt that it was better to keep the discussion going, even in a somewhat unreal manner, than to precipitate the possibility of war between Russia and her neighbors, by the abrupt severance of all relations.

The Genoa Conference failed, so far as Russia was concerned, mainly because no cash loans were available for Russia. So far as the inner history can be disentangled, it would seem that the majority of the Soviet Government in Moscow has recognized that Communism has failed and is prepared to make whatever concessions to Western capitalism are necessary to obtain foreign capital. In this policy, however, they are bitterly opposed by a powerful minority, and it is therefore only possible for them to carry the recognition of private property and the other modifications of Communism which are necessary, if they can prove that these will be followed by guaranteed inflow of foreign capital sufficient to set Russia on its legs once more. The Russian requirements for capital, however, are so enormous, and the investor has naturally become so suspicious of everything to do with Bolshevist Russia, that there has been no possibility of finding the cash. It was the discovery that no adequate loan was available that caused Mr. Tchitcherine's uncompromising memorandum of May 11, and still causes Mr. Litvinoff's extravagant demands at The Hague. It is not merely their political fortunes but their lives which would be at stake, if they were to promise to make further modifications in the Communist system, in favor of Western property owners, except in return for definite promises of large loans in cash. And their position is all the more dangerous now that Lenin—the strongest of the moderates—is away from Moscow.

The Hague Conference, therefore, like the Genoa Conference, is likely to remain at a deadlock until there is some real change in the general international situation. The Genoa Conference, however, if it did nothing else, threw a vivid light upon post-war Europe, so that all the world might see what its situation really is. Europe is gradually aligning into two camps. On the one side is the camp of those who stand for the complete maintenance of the treaties of Versailles, a camp which includes France, Belgium, and the four powers of the Little Entente. On the other is the camp of the powers defeated in the late war, Germany, Hungary and Bulgaria, who want to modify the treaties. With them Russia is now co-operating, because she also is excluded from the councils of the Allies. Somewhat outside both groups stand Great Britain and Italy, both of them separated from the main European plain, the one by the Channel, the other by the Alps, and both of them far more concerned to restore trade and employment to their own people than with the details of the political frontiers of Europe. Mr. Lloyd George went to Genoa with the idea of wiping out the passions of the war and making a fresh start by a new settlement of the reparations question and by a ten years' disarmament pact. The conference proved that such an idea was somewhat in advance of the world's thought. France, Belgium, and the Little Entente were convinced that nothing save their own decisive military preponderance would induce the defeated enemy powers to acquiesce in the territorial settlement made at Paris. They therefore vetoed the disarmament proposal, whatever chance there might have been of their considering it being destroyed in the past weeks by the ill-judged signature of the Russo-German treaty of Rapallo. On the other hand, the attempt to make a new and practicable settlement of the reparations question foundered on the fact that it was inseparably bound up with the question of inter-allied indebtedness, and that the United States Government was not represented at the Conference and would not discuss it.

Today, as for the last two years, it is reparations, that fateful changeling of the passions of the war, which primarily obstructs every attempt at reconciliation and reconstruction. France must get the vast sums she has spent on restoring her devastated districts or she faces certain bankruptcy. Germany cannot pay these sums unless she can obtain a foreign loan. The international bankers say that they cannot get the public to subscribe the money unless the total of Germany's indebtedness is reduced. France says that she cannot agree to the reduction of Germany's debt unless her debts to Great Britain and the United States are similarly reduced. Great Britain says that she too can only forgo her claims on Germany and the Allies if her foreign debts are dealt with in the same way. And so the deadlock continues, a deadlock which continuously threatens Europe's peace, because France feels driven to occupy the Ruhr directly Germany fails to carry out the demands of the Reparations Commission, because, if she did not, her whole title to reparations would go by default, all of which prevents the recovery of general prosperity by stopping international trade in a thousand ways. If the reparations impasse could be removed the whole international situation would have a chance to improve.

The one hopeful element in the situation is that France is sending immediately a commission to Wash-

ington, nominally to negotiate about the funding of the debt, but really to discuss the possibility of some wider arrangement. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Washington Administration will consider the problem thus squarely presented to it in a wide and farsighted manner. Europe feels that the United States holds in her hands the key to the whole problem. By merely insisting upon her legal rights, she has it in her power, it is claimed, to condemn Europe to a fresh era of suffering and distress. She has equally the power, it is insisted, by lifting her own consideration of the problem on to a high international plane, to compel her debtors to do the same, and so pave the way for a settlement which may well cover far broader ground than the debts themselves and launch Europe, and with Europe the world, on a fresh era of prosperity, disarmament, and peace.

The lack of unanimity among the organizations of railroad workers who have protested against the reductions in pay ordered by the United States Railroad Labor Board indicates the possible early collapse of the strike ordered by those unions. Now, instead of the protest involving organizations of workers not affected by the order, but whose members are naturally in sympathy with the dissatisfied employees, and who had been depended upon by the strikers as being willing to walk out in sympathy with them, it seems quite likely that even the maintenance of way employees will fail to aid the machinists and shopmen. The grievance of the trackmen is the same as that of the workers who are already on strike, and their apparent willingness to negotiate further with the railroad managers, and if necessary to defer final decision until their claims are again considered by the labor board, may be regarded as strongly indicating an unwillingness to surrender their present employment.

It seems fair to presume that the action of the government board in summarily disfranchising, as it were, the members of the labor unions who refused to abide by the orderly decrees of the board, and authorizing the formation of employees' organizations qualified to take up the matter of wage settlements, has had its effect. Loss of seniority, together with the enforced idleness due to what might become a long-continued strike, always with the possibility of ultimate defeat, are not strong inducements to take part in a strike. Considered second thought may have convinced those who have not burned their bridges behind them that an orderly retreat is the wisest course.

In the matter of contract work, a system objected to by the unions, the railroads appear willing to make reasonable concessions, thanks to the initiative of Mr. Hooper, chairman of the labor board. Possibly other grievances can be as easily adjusted to lessen the effect of the flat reduction in wages. There ought to be common ground upon which all concerned can meet. There are indications that the desire of those who believe themselves most interested is to find that meeting place.

With the exception of the Republic of Liberia, which is more or less under the wing of the United States, Abyssinia is the only independent state left in Africa. Under the names of territories, colonies, protectorates, or "free states," the rest of the continent has passed under the control of some European government. In 1889 the Italians entered the country, and under the treaty of Ucciali claimed the rights of a protectorate, but Emperor Menelik, the "King of Kings of Ethiopia," understood the treaty differently, and in 1896 he defeated the Italians and drove them out. In the sixteenth century the Portuguese, who were then powerful in Africa, had been asked to assist in keeping the Muhammadans out, but a century later they were themselves forced to leave the country.

In maintaining their independence the Abyssinians have been aided by the mountainous character of their land. Though the population has been estimated at from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000, and the area is about 400,000 square miles, the entire region has been described as a natural fortress. Successive plateaux or table-lands rise with steep, almost perpendicular sides, cut by deep gorges through which alone access is possible. The Empire has no sea coast, but a railroad runs from the port of Djibouti, in French Somaliland on the Gulf of Aden, to Adis Abeba, the present capital. In the mountains potash has been mined for export and the interior contains rich but unexploited mineral deposits, particularly of coal and oil.

At a time when all the world is hunting for new supplies of fuel, this fact may account for the renewed interest that is being taken by Europeans in Abyssinia. Since the Italians suffered their defeat at Adowa in 1896, no European power has attempted any systematic penetration. The boundaries between Abyssinia and the Italian colony of Eritrea, along the west coast of the Red Sea on one side, and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to the west, were settled in 1902 by special treaties, and those between Abyssinia and British East Africa to the south, were agreed upon in 1907. A general Anglo-Abyssinian treaty had been signed in 1897. In 1903 President Roosevelt sent an American mission to negotiate a commercial treaty, and in 1919 a delegation of Abyssinian officials visited President Wilson in the White House at Washington to congratulate the United States on the victory over Germany.

Today the head of the Empire, as in the time of King Solomon, is a woman, Empress Quizero Zeoditu. She is the daughter of Menelik II, and was crowned in February, 1917. A grandson of Menelik, who preceded her, had been deposed. Ras Tafari is Regent and heir to the

The Railroad Strike Outlook

Are the Ideals of Children Improving?

Under his rule, according to recent travelers in Abyssinia, the country has slipped back from the standards attained under Menelik. Two British explorers, Major Henry Darley and Dyce Sharp, have caused interest by their reports of human slavery and open slave markets. From time to time the adjoining possessions of Great Britain, Italy, and France have been raided by Abyssinian slave hunters, and public opinion in these countries is agitated by discussions as to how this can be stopped. The slave hunters are reported to use American-made arms and ammunition, and it seems the American Government ought to put an embargo on arms for Abyssinia, as it did recently on war munitions destined for China. The British reports of human slavery are corroborated by a Swiss explorer, Dr. George Montanton, who lived in Abyssinia in 1909-11 and recorded his observations in a book entitled "Au Pays Ghimirra," published at Neuchâtel.

Some Englishmen, such as John Harris, secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, and Prof. Gilbert Murray, advocate action to stop the slavery evil through the League of Nations, though Abyssinia is not a member, and propose that European counsellors be attached to the Government. Sir Harry Johnston, the famous African explorer, goes so far as to advocate a division of the country into spheres, in which Great Britain, France, and Italy would establish order and suppress slave raiders.

This brings up again the old problem as to what extent the big powers are justified in interfering with the internal administration of native states in order to abolish barbaric customs and to assure the tranquillity of their own adjoining possessions. Intertwined with this is the problem of whether backward peoples are justified in retaining unused their natural resources which the rest of mankind needs or desires. Abyssinia may follow the fate of Morocco, Congo, Transvaal, and Haiti.

With the rapid improvement that is everywhere noted in the ways of accomplishing things today, it would be a matter of surprise if the results of education did not show a like advancement. When, therefore, Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, gives the assurance that the more than 50,000 boys and girls graduating from grammar and high schools of the State this season are going out into the world with higher ideals than those of a generation ago, it is but reasonable to feel that he is not voicing a haphazard opinion, but stating a fact based on a solid foundation of observation.

Dr. Smith emphasized the view that those who had followed the work of the schools, especially during the past decade, could not fail to have been impressed with the radical change which had taken place with reference to the main objectives of education for citizenship. He explained that whereas not many years ago it was customary to stress the importance of education as a means of individual success, today the tendency has grown increasingly stronger to place the social aspect before the youth, impressing especially upon him the obligation of the individual to make his contribution to the welfare of the community.

It is but natural that such a change of aim should have been reflected in a change of schoolroom practice, and, in fact, there are found in the schoolroom today, in place of those methods which tended to stress individual achievements and success, methods emphasizing the importance of co-operation. There can, indeed, be no question that the American public schools are furnishing those graduated from them with a larger outlook and a broader viewpoint. The future holds a bright promise for the world, provided a nobler ideal be upheld for the younger generation, but unless such an ideal is inculcated from the earliest days of school experience, it will be practically useless to try to remedy the deficiency later.

It is a somewhat strange coincidence that the only two provinces in Canada engaging in the liquor business are the eastern Province of Quebec, and that wide stretch of territory lapped by the waters of the Pacific, British Columbia. Some little time back the Premier of Quebec, not without the satisfaction of the tradesmen, made the announcement that the liquor business of his Province had been of a most profitable character to the Government. And now comes a similar story from the British Columbia Government. That Province has finished its first year of government liquor control, which it was claimed by its authors would bring about "moderate" liquor consumption. Judging by the figures submitted by the British Columbia Government, it has done nothing of the sort. The system has been a failure from every point of view excepting from that of the financial. It is even claimed that the Government has obtained a large proportion of the liquor business which has hitherto been carried on by the bootlegger, but this individual has by no means been blotted out. It is charged by a correspondent that government control "has encouraged and fostered the consumption of hard liquors." It is "with the ostensible reason," however, of checking the use of this kind of liquor that the Attorney-General announces that, to counter the demand for it, the Government will open beer-drinking depots. It is as if one would persuade a tiger to adopt a milk diet by training him on what is generally supposed to be his favorite food. Summed up, "moderation" has increased the use of alcohol, has not eliminated the bootlegger, has encouraged the "treating" habit by guests in hotels, and in addition makes for the breaking of the law in other ways. It is reported that under government control British Columbia is paying about \$13,000,000 a year for liquor, or almost as much as the total revenue of the Province. So much for "moderation."

"Moderation" Theory Exploded

The decided twist that the cultural impetus of the country has taken during the last few months is observ-

able only in sporadic instances—at least, until a new book season swings around, and the results are obvious on the printed page. But for one who ventures behind the scenes, one unexpected spectacle is looming more and more in portentous outline. The younger generation is making a last stand at Armageddon. It is not so much the shafts of ridicule from older critics which have pierced the armor of the young. They were brittle enough, as any observer of the mental gymnastics of Professors Matthews, Sherman, Phelps, et al., know. It was from a far country that they thundered, and the younger generation went merrily along, listening with a sly smile now and then to the distant rumbling. No, the younger generation is fighting against being flung into a cul-de-sac, and it is being pushed there by its own theories.

Already the premonitory rumblings of the approaching storm which will result in a more or less inconclusive readjustment of the younger generation toward its mis-en-scène are to be heard. The New York Times refers to a juvenile exponent in which an education "has been absolute and immediate disqualification for service as a critic; so much so that a few educated men who happened to have a taste for criticism have had to conceal their guilty knowledge." The Freeman deplors the lack in a grounding in the classics which is manifest in the work of the younger generation. Neither one of these charges has anything particular to do with the last-stand tableau of the younger generation. The accusation of The New York Times is only partially true. For instance, it picks John Farrar of The Bookman, and Gilbert Seldes of The Dial, as "the twin thunderbolts" of the younger generation. Neither one of these men is more than a penny-fire-cracker, and no one takes them very seriously. The real critics of the younger generation include men as old as Mr. Mencken, Professor Santayana and Senator Croce of Italy.

It must be admitted, however, that Messrs. Farrar and Seldes have been responsible for some of the absurd fluctuations of the younger generation. The real enemy of the younger generation and the adversary against which it must fight its hardest if it is to endure, is a theory that has been established before the achievements. It is a preconceived notion that the public believes and which the younger generation permits it to believe. That is, that the new ideal is one of cocksureness, flippancy and disregard for anything except itself. Most readers (at least older ones) picture the younger generation as a nattily dressed young man about a year out of college calmly dispensing critical judgments (minus standards) right and left. Aiding this picture is the clique atmosphere of The Bookman, the daily diaries of tremendously self-conscious young critics, the ludicrous "new" art in The Dial (which, however, does print good things at the same time), the meretricious "flapper" novels, the Algonquin round table, and, above all, the astonishment with which one member of the younger generation observes another one discovering a thousand-year-old theory.

It is this picture against which the younger generation must fight if it is to be taken seriously. Theodore Roosevelt once observed that no movement ever existed without its "lunatic fringe," and it is this fringe which must be placed where it belongs. It is quite possible that another year will witness a splitting up of the younger generation into two groups. And these two groups will be compelled to fight out between themselves the heritage which they intend to pass on to tomorrow.

Editorial Notes

If a little grievance in common be a bond between nations, it would seem that Britain and Italy have a convenient opportunity to cement the rapprochement which they are understood to be arranging. In both countries the government's slowness in grappling with the question of civil aviation is becoming the subject of outspoken lament. Severe attacks upon the Italian Government's inactivity in that respect were a feature of the recent great aviation festival at Milan; while the comment in a leading editorial of an influential London paper on the "shameful backwardness of our whole capacity in the air and the gross default of public authority with regard to it," illustrates the dissatisfaction with the British Government in that respect. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at that to ministers of the Crown aviation is not exactly a matter of urgency when kings may still be seen driving leisurely to various functions in a carriage and pair.

The solution of a strange natural phenomenon by meteorological and agricultural experts would be of great interest to that large portion of the American public that buys milk. The month of June, just ended, has been the wettest for many years in New England. Statistics of the abnormal rainfall have been widely printed and commented on. One day near the end of the month the United States Senate amended the tariff bill now before it by raising the duty on milk. Presto, the price of milk was put up in Connecticut, and the plea was made that "dry weather had burned the pastures so that the supply was cut down seriously." Question to be solved: "How long will it take an increased duty on milk to dry up rain-soaked pastures?"

JOHN HOPE, Coalition Liberal member of the British Parliament from Berwick, seems to have broken all records of legislative bodies for reticence. He has sat in the House of Commons for twenty-two years and has never made a speech. When asked why he had kept silent so long he replied: "A man can do more in life by not talking about it." Imagine how work would speed up in a city named Washington if a large and talkative body of men would only follow the example of John Hope, M. P.

The Tottering "Younger Generation"